PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No 54,886—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,513
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7919	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	1505
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	9505
15th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10860
29th "	DELHI	8000	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7548	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
9th "	CALEDONIA	10513	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
30th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7548	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
A Trafford Hall	5321	...	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	„ 26	„ 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	„ 18
B City of Madras	4684	„ 18	„ 30
		1910	1910
C City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
C City of Athens	5594	Feb. 5	Feb. 18
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2	...
C City of York	7705	Feb. 25	Mar. 19
B Sutton Hall	4490	Mar. 3	...
B City of Madrid	4894	„ 18	Mar. 30
C City of Glasgow	6529	„ 22	Apr. 15
C City of Calcutta	7412	Apr. 1	„ 22
B City of Madras	4684	„ 8	„ 31
C City of Manchester	5541	„ 19	May 7
B Walton Hall	4032	„ 22	„ 5
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24	...
C City of Karachi	5307	„ 26	May 31
C City of Seneca	6978	June 3	June 15

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return	Single Return	Single Return
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 627	319 481	347 517
„ Port said	446 677	362 512	380 572
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578 935	439 649	495 770
„ Liverpool	605 920	432 704	517 792
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	853 *1135	439 *309	570 *920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens †	5609	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4678	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7412	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5307	...	31st May
C. City of Seneca	6738	...	15th June

† Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
*C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept „	10th Oct. „
*C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd „ „	19th „ „

*Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Gates & Son's Agency.
Karachi— „ Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
„ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,895	Thur. 25th Nov.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 26th Nov.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 29th Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSRH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,895 tons, on Thursday, 25th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday 29th Nov. calling at Veraval, Maggrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwatur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about the 4th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov, 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,574	Barthon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	17th Feb. „
DUMBEA	6,635	R. Joubert	17th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Offenant	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,574	Barthon	12th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel's.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	3rd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	6,635	Renoufal	31st Dec. „

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Sailding, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KANZLER	3,600	Ulrich ..	25th Nov.
† SOMALI	2,600	Greiwe ..	9th Dec.
* KAISER	2,734	Von Hoidt	23rd Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILLINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.B.	Month.	Port.
"Harlesden"	2724	November	...Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3060	November	...Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOSSUTH	5412	A. Fazzini	1st Dec. 1909
BRESLENZ	4000	A. de Pretis	16th „ „
AFRICA	4730	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gollubier	16th „ „

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	B. Giurgevich	5895	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOSSUTH	5412	A. Zorzoli	1st February.
BRESLENZ	4000	A. de Pretis	16th „
ARBIKA	4730	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gollubier	16th „
KOSSUTH	5412	A. Zorzoli	1st April
BRESLENZ	4000	A. de Pretis	16th „
AFRICA	4730	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gollubier	16th „
KOSSUTH	5412	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. E. HERCULIANA	6045	E. Nicolich	26th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VENUS	6000	B. Bolmaro	26th March
NIPPON	6950	B. Tarabocchia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	26th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 577-8	„ 750 *
Single Class to London	„ 486	„ 685 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 787-8	„1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
Single Class to London	„ 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865	to 935 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,58,000
Reserve Fund	„ 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
. . MARCKS . .
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.
PLEASE NOTE:
WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).
The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.
Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.
It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.
By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.
It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.
Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.
It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.
50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.
Now obtainable at
MONGINI BROTHERS.
Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 3-8
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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ALL KINDS
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Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
Kerosine Oil Brands:—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "MASSILIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Steamship's Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJI EDULJI SHROFF of Bombay, Parsi, the executor of the last will and testament of Mr. EDULJI DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Abdulhussein Mulla Abdulkarim. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Farandari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bombay without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 112 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Lookmanji Sullemanji Hozriawala, on the West by the property of Kaderbhai Ebrahim, on the North by Mirza Oil Maker Street and on the South by the property of Narotumdas Heerabhai which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 619 and Street Nos. 51-53 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1909.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1909, for the work, of PAVING DUSTBIN STANDS, in the various parts of the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 175 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1909.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1910, for the SUPPLY of PORTLAND CEMENT.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tenders, or of refusal to sign Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 15th November, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations, on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1910, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1910.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 13th October, 1909.

INDIAN CARPETS.

WE keep a large stock of INDIAN CARPETS and SHOLI, suitable for Whitewash and Retail at Factory Prices. Inspection invited.

THE INDIAN CARPET MANUFACTURING COY.,
Rutherfield Street, No. 5,
Near the King's Statue, Fort.

PLEASE READ THIS!

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Kollas Nath Sukul, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Pakrampore:—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Price of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AT KNOWSLEY
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P.M.

SATURDAY, LATE SHOW,
11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

G. I. P. RY. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL.

ANNUAL SOIREE,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1909,
AT 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, CONCERT AND DANCE
IN ILLUMINATED GARDEN.
The Agent, F. T. RICKARDS, Esq., has kindly promised to preside.
FULL MILITARY BAND
50 Performs.
Admission by Invitation to be obtained on application will be received at CENTRAL LIBRARY, Vic Terminus.

A. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P.M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

A DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION and SALE of WORK will be held on Saturday, 18th December, 1909, in the Grounds of the CAMA HOSPITAL in aid of
DR. GERTRUDE BRADLEY'S SCHOOLS AND HOSPITAL, UMERKADI.

The Exhibition will be open from 1-30 to 4 P.M. for Purdah Ladies, and after 4 P.M., for the general public.

The following prizes will be given:—
1st and 2nd for the best Needle Work in the Dresses.
1st and 2nd for the Prettiest Doll.
1st and 2nd for the most original Doll.

Lady MUIR-MACKENZIE has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

All Dolls must be sent to the Cama Hospital on the day previous to the Exhibition.

Further information may be obtained on application to

MRS. WILLIS,
Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on a date to be fixed hereafter at Bode Lodge, Mahim Bazaar Road, the effects of the late Mr. G. S. Drayton, consisting of furniture, wearing apparel, garden plants, pony cart, pony, dogs, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1909.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.
Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-STORIED MOORAD with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having been arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Hoe'sic Electric supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Consistent expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by Steps from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 4d. Also Sterling Values of Par Conversion.—Commission.—Interest.—Discount.—Values.—Due Dates. Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having come-houses arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Pareh Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had of Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the Bombay side platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.—Price 8 annas.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities. Any Joint Stock Company indented Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 496, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 6 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Tuesdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 6 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year. Rs. 2 extra. Single numbers, Rs. 1-4-0; Double numbers, Rs. 2-8. Manager served till late hours.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moss Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never repent your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 1 and 1-8 per day. Very easy terms for Permanent Residents. Splendid Table, new Billiard Tables, Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-4-0; Breakfast Rs. 1-2. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., Printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Re. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to engineers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, Meadow Row, Colaba, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 2, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED by an OFFICER for ABOUT 4 months share in a BUNGALOW or FLAT in or near Queen's Road, or 2 rooms in same. Apply, Box No. 7646, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—MOTOR CAR DE DION, second-hand, 4 seated, single cylinder.—F. B. THANAWALLA, 188, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—A GENERAL MANAGER for the Ganesh Flour Mills Company, Ltd., of Delhi. Applicants must have experience of Wheat Milling Concerns. A good salary will be given to a really good man. State your terms and apply to SAJ MIRAI C, Bayalis, Barrister-at-Law, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Delhi. Applications will be considered on 8th December, 1909.

WANTED.—HEAD BUTLER of Mess. Pay Rs. 25, applications with copies of chits to be sent to Mess SECRETARY 109th Infantry, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS! with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 28 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 28 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad, Deccan.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING OR REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE whatever we do for you. Instruments fully guaranteed. Work done as well as it is possible. THE TRADERS & Co., Ltd., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. H. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pareh, Rs. 5

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied.

Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
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BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO.—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT.—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ..	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

Bombay Gazette
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions:—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
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Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
Single Copy	One Anna.	

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business, Cards; Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8	do.
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Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
CHICAGO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YUCHOW
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Re. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Re. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Re. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED for Printing Press (News and Jobbing). None but experienced thoroughly practical man and capable estimater need apply. Address Box No. 333, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
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Bombay	Penang	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Telping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and under periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND... ... „ 1,74,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Chattu Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownagar.)
KHURSHED KHAISHY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khaisey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [22ND NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
184 Bars Silver.	3,36,624	London	International Bank]
124 do do	2,25,029	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Parcel do	20	do	Hongkong Bank
17 Bars do	1,45,820	do	Yokohama Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 13th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 18th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. „ 10th Nov.

Money:

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 93 lakhs down.

Exchange:—

The market opened steady at 1s 4 3-32d T.T. and 1s 4 1-8d on demand. There was no enquiry at these rates but one Bank was offering 1-32 higher and probably placed a moderate amount. Credits are steady at 1s 4 3-8d for near delivery and some Banks are now willing to buy at 1s 4 11-32d 3 months' sight for January-February delivery. Bills however have not been offered freely. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France		109 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		140
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	127 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	130 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	170

Government Paper:—

The market opened steady at 93 1-4 ready and 93 3-16 for the account. When the announcement was made that the Bank of Bombay cash balance was down Rs. 93 lakhs the market became easier but actual quotations only fell 1-16 with very little business reported. The market is absurdly low and we have to go back to the year 1901 since the present low level of price obtained. Calcutta market is advised as 93 3-8 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 93-3
1st Settlement	...	„ 93-2

Bullion:—

On Saturday the price of Bar silver in London was unchanged at 23 3-8 ready and 23 7-16 for two months' delivery; the New York market also being unchanged at 50 3-4. Locally the market opened at 58 1-4 ex duty but in the afternoon it improved to 58 7-16 on Banks buying on China account. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver on Date—Ready	58	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Our market opened quiet with little enquiry, and rates for most discriptions were quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. During the day there has been little or no improvement in the demand and only a small business has been passing in contracts.

Ready cotton is also quiet with a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...204	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...202	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...264	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Dumaganam-Pulgaon	253	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 250	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...250	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...242	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandelah	...230	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandelah	...229	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...246-7	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...238-9	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...249	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...215	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns —	...272	April-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...233	„ „

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales 6,000
Total Imports 12,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7-50	7-51	7-53	7-56
—05	—05	—05	—05

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug
7-58	7-60	7-61	7-60	7-59
—05	—05	—05	—05	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 10 0	E.T.
April-May	„	8 14 0	E.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6 11 0	E.T.
Ready Yellow „ ...	„	7 2 0	
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 4 0	
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	„	7 5 0	E.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	43 8 0	
Mimbara	„	44 8 0	
Black Kotni	„	39 0 0	
Red Khandwa	„	41 8 0	

Tone—Firm.

POPPYSEED —

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 6 0

CASTORSEED:—

Ready	—	Rs. 34 8 0	
Apl.-May	„	6 10 0	E.T.

Tone—Firm.

COTTONSEED:—

Dec.-Jan.... ... ... Rs. 23 0 0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 37 8 0

Tone—Steady.

SAFFLOWSEED:—

November-December ... Rs. 6 2 6 E.T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote:—

White Delhi, April-May — „ 5 7 0

YARNS.

The market is quiet with little doing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS:—

Bombay		1,485
India		67
Indian Specie		53

MILLS:—

David ... ... —		407 1-2
Kohinoor		725
Manockji Petit		3,420 Dec.

PRESSES:—

New Bezar		559
New Mofussil		720

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Preference.		151 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary...		330
Colaba Land and Mill		1,122 1-2
Tribhuvan & Co		560

RAILWAYS:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej		502 1-2
Tapti-Valley		435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	12,741 bales.
Wheat	717 cwts.
Linseed	1,311 „
Rapeseed	654 „
Gingellyseed	18,982 „
Poppyseed...	24 „
Groundnuts	551 „
Castorseed	1,325 „
Rice	2,526 „
Myrabollams	2,998 „
Cottonseed...	33,077 „
Mowraseed...	1,660 „
Gram	1,692 „
Jowar	17 „
Maize	2,992 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 20th November 1909 as compared with the statement of the 13th November 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 13. Rs.	Nov. 20. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,00,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	91,13,401	56,59,564
Public Deposits at Branches ...	44,70,182	43,86,827
Other Deposits ...	9,99,88,579	9,78,55,124
Post Bills ...	8,746	8,746
Sundries ...	23,63,648	23,24,359
Rs....	13,61,24,556	12,99,34,620
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,35,64,664	1,39,52,266
Other authorised Securities.	17,74,434	21,73,112
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,48,80,662	1,40,96,762
Loans do. do.	2,87,39,079	2,87,24,322
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,13,73,021	2,42,05,763
Dead Stock ...	3,05,951	3,05,951
Stamps ...	4,010	3,935
Bullion ...	3,18,322	3,03,350
Balances with other Banks.	16,96,980	15,19,511
Sundries ...	2,96,691	2,99,922
Cash ...	5,86,70,832	4,43,49,726
	13,61,24,556	12,99,34,620

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 20th Nov. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ...	£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India ...	£ 196,000
3 Total ...	£16,396,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 20th Nov. 1909, by Council Bills*...	£13,336,876
By Gold ...	£ nil
5 Balance to be remitted from 21st Nov. 1909 to 31st March, 1910...	£ 3,059,124

* Of this sum £3,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—175 bales cotton, 6,696 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 20 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 80 bales wool, M Balla; 144 bales wool, D Koondamall; 15 bales wool, K Thakersee; 194 bales wool, M Ramjeedas; 104 bales wool, Ebjee Shiwjee; 150 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 25 bales wool, J Samirmall; 30 bales wool, J Karra; 35 bales wool, R Molobhoy; 105 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales silkkakoon, K Nixon and Co; 99 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale wool, G Nagjee.

City of York s—229 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 300 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 3,400 cwts myrabollam, G Madhovji and Co; 3 015 cwts myrabollam, P Mathradas and Co; 100 tons cottonseed, Allen Bros and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 80 bales hemp, Ebji Somersey; 2,060 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Somersey; 2,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 62 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 917 cwts, maize, 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 390 cwts dry ginger R Assara and Co.

FOR HULL.

Moorfield s—4,000 cwts castor seed, 12,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 40,000 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 26,080 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Germanic s—11,712 cwts cotton seed, Sunday and Co; 4,000 cwts cotton seed, W Becher.

King Hawai s—29,676 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Birkhall s—112 bales cotton, 13,500 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

Barbara s—2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, J Fashiri; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 1,000 cwts bone senews, Croft Mody and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, 5,623 cwts rapeseed, 7,998 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 110 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

FOR BRUNEN.

Pagenturm s—7,998 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—428 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Rosslyn s—8,500 cwts linseed 6,026 cwts rapeseed, 63,231 cwts teelseed, 4,000 cwts mowraseed, 8,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Trineglos s—1,004 cwts rapeseed 524 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Moorfield s—302 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—220 bales cotton Breeul and Co.

Moravia s—495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 560 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Haridas Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Haridas Goculdas and Co; 2,902 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of York s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Harlesden s—66 cases skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR BOSTON

Harlesden s—71 cases skins, H M Halim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—88 cases opium, P and O Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 225 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 6 1-4 cwts ivory, K N Maine and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—160 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 150 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1-2 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales twist, C Bhavanidas.

Persia s—700 bales cotton, The M B Raisha.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co,

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotto, The Japan Trading Co; 850 bales cotton, Rally Bros.

Persia s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Persia s—210 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 79 bales cotton, Rally Bros.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, Vaicha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FEE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JUNGMANN—November 21, Heinrich Jungmann, Assistant Manager, Messrs. Speidal and Co. and of Phorsheim, Baden Germany. Injuries caused through a fall whilst riding.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRANCE—November 5, at Motihari, Champaran, the wife of W. A. France, of a son.

WAKELING—November 8, at Jubbulpore, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Wakeling, of a son,

MARRIAGE.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—RENNY—November 16, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Ven. Archdeacon of Lucknow, Digby L. Drake-Brockman, I. C. S., to Gladys, daughter of Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. S. M. Renny.

DEATH.

MILNE—November 7, at Quetta, Charles Johnstone Milne (of Aberdeen), aged 53.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 7-56m., 8-20s. Low water, 1-1m., 2-5s.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph near Municipal Offices, 7 to 8, 8 30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, November 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Badham Pile and Co., extraordinary general meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h, 50m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 8-21m., 9-20s. Low water, 2-13m., 2-47s.

Thursday, November 25.—Bombay Municipal Corporation Special Meeting, 4-40 p.m.

Friday, November 26.—Balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the election of a Member of the New Legislative Council 10 30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Saturday, November 27.—Balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the election of a Member of the New Legislative Council, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, at 6 p.m.

Sunday, November 28.—1st Sunday in Advent.

Monday, November 29.—Balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the election of a Member of the New Legislative Council, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE ENLARGED COUNCIL.—Mr. Haronandrai Vishandas, B.A., LL.B, President of the Sindh Hindu Sabha, has come forward as a candidate for the enlarged Bombay Council on behalf of the Sind Municipality.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Mir of Khairpur left Bombay on Sunday from Victoria Terminus Station, and His Highness the Nawab of Sachin and the Chief of Miraj also left for their respective territories.

SINKING OF A CRAFT.—Tendal Siwa Govind had reported to the police that while coming from Sewri to Darcokhana on Sunday with 1,500 tins of kerosine oil his craft sank as a result of a collision between the craft and Port Trust Dredger "Paulus.' The latter picked up the tendal and the crew.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.—The Rev. Dr. H. U. Morrison, D.D., will give under the auspices of the Council, an address on "Temperance Reform in the United States" at the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaon, near the Portuguese Church, to-day at 6 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will preside.

COMMISSIONER BOOTH TUCKER'S LECTURE.—Commissioner Booth Tucker of the Salvatian Army delivered a Cinematograph and Lantern lecture last night at the Framji Cowasji Hall, on 'The Rise and Progress of the Salvation Army', before a large audience. The lecture, which proved are interesting one, was followed by the commissioning of 30 cadets.

DEPUTY INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR IN BOMBAY.—There is every probability that Mr. Jamsetjee Bejonji Vatcha, at presens District Deputy Collector, and first-class magistrate of Thana, will be the Deputy Collector of Income Tax in Bombay from 1st December next. His salary with allowances will be Rs. 500 per month.

A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR POOR KAPOLES.—Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas, a wealthy landed proprietor, has undertaken to establish in Barbhaya Street, a charitable dispensary for poor members of the Kapole Bania caste, which was hitherto a crying want in the locality. Dr. Runchordas P. Vora, a well-known member of the Kapole caste, will be the medical officer in charge of the dispensary.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vol. Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day :—

March ...	The Victoria Cross...Howglil
Overture ...	The Merry Monarch...Harold
Selection ...	La Gran Via ... Valverde
Valse ...	Artgraph ... Strauss
Selection ...	Iolanthe ... Sullivan
Graceful Dance ...	... ... Squires
Song ...	If I built a world for you ... Lisa Lehmann

MUSIC AT COLABA POINT.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment at Colaba point, this evening :—

March ...	Washington Greys ... Goafulla
Selection ...	The Gondoliers ... Sullivan
Song ...	The Wanderer ... Schubert
Selection ...	The Duchess of Danzig. Caryll
O P ...	Ave Maria ... Schubert
Valse ...	A Toi ... Waldteufel
Galop ...	Wie de wind ... Faust

SWAMI BABA BHARATI'S LECTURES.—At the request of some of the leading representatives of Bombay, Swami Baba Premanand Bharati, the renowned Hindu preacher of America and India, has consented to deliver a series of lectures in English in Bombay this week, for which purpose a special committee has been formed, consisting of the following gentlemen :—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., J.P., Seth Tribuvandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy J.P., Seth Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas J. P., Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji J. P., Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Seth Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, J. P., Seth Khemraj Srikishendas, and Seth Laximidas Nagardas Shroff. The lectures, which will be delivered at the Krishna Theatre, will be open to the public. The dates and subjects will be announced hereafter.

"REVIEW OF REVIEWS" CONFISCATED BY THE BOMBAY POLICE.—The "Review of Reviews" for October last has been confiscated by the police from all the bookselling establishments, where it was procurable by order of the Government of India. In the June number of his paper the "Swarajia" published by Babu Bepinchandra Pal in London appeared an objectionable article, copies of which were circulated by Mr. Modak, the agent of the paper in this country, Modak was charged for the offence before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and was sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment. An appeal by Mr. Modak from the conviction and sentence was afterwards dismissed by the Bombay High Court. Mr. Stead subsequently published the objectionable article in the "Review of Reviews" for October last and challenged the Government to prosecute him. Hence the order for confiscation recently passed by the Government of India.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. to-morrow (Wednesday.) Parcel mail for China closes at the New General Post Office at 8 a.m. the same day.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Salazie" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a. m. on Thursday the 25th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. the same day. Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ipo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, and Beira per s.s. "Kaogle" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p m. on Thursday the 25th instant. Specially super-scribed correspondence for Natal L. Marquez, Cape Colony any other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Lunzinto" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

A MAHOMEDAN GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have herewith forwarded to you for perusal and if advisable for publication, a Government Resolution, dated the 7th of January 1909 and published in the United Provinces' "Gazette" under the order of the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett, the Lieut-Governor of the United Provinces.

My sole object in getting the said Resolution reprinted and circulated among the journals is to secure the enlightened and impartial opinion of the Press on the said Resolution, so that in due time the Sunnee Mahomedans fortified by the impartial and just verdict of both the Anglo-Indian and Vernacular Press, may approach His Excellency the Viceroy as well as the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett and petition them on an important religious question which deeply affects their doctrinal beliefs and dogmas. Although the said order is local in its application, it has naturally aroused deep and wide spread interest among the Sunnee Mahomedans throughout India.

Besides, I have also to appeal to the common sense of the enlightened members of the Shia Mahomedans to come out and boldly state their views on the subject of the said Resolution. If the Indian Mahomedans really wish to form themselves into a national unit and advance politically as well as economically, it is an absolute necessity that they should recognise the identity of the interests of both the Shias and Sunnees, but this end can never be achieved unless both of these important sections sincerely combine and behave towards each other with a more liberal conception of their mutual rights and privileges in religious matters also than has hitherto been the case I can give a remarkable example of an enlightened and a truly liberal and cosmopolitan Shia Mahomedan to which I was an eye-witness at the last general meeting of the Bombay Mahomedans held at the Anjuman-Islam Hall to discuss and resolve on the question of the communal representation on the Legislative Councils. At the said meeting one of the speakers was Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan who is a Shia Mahomedan. This gentleman in the course of an important speech dwelt on the past glories of the Islamic development and progress and in doing so lavished most eloquent encomiums on the first three Khalifas of the prophet, viz., Abu Baker Umar and Osman and lastly on the Khalifa Ali also. I cite this incident to show that there are some enlightened Mahomedans among the Shias also who take a very liberal and broad view of this historical question of the succession of Khalifas instead of the narrow-minded and unreasonable attitude which the Shias of Lucknow have adopted and that the moral support of such enlightened persons will be of great use to preserve the harmony and peace between these two important sections on such a solemn occasion as that of the Mohurrum.

Sir, as I wish to be brief, I shall for the present content myself to say that the said Resolution and the order passed thereon are, in my humble opinion, unreasonable and calculated to injure the feelings of the Sunnee Mahomedans throughout India.

Further, I beg also to point out that as religious toleration of all sects and creeds and liberty of conscience are the fundamental and praiseworthy principles of the British rule in India, the said order contravenes these noble principles.

The following is the order which Sunnee Mahomedans most strenuously oppose on the ground that it is tantamount to an interference in the legitimate observance of the doctrinal beliefs and dogmas of their religion. I quote the objectionable part of the said order "verbatim" from the "Government Gazette." "No poems or verses or other forms of words asserting the praises or purporting to be in honour of the Khalifas Abu Bakar, Omar, and Osman may be sung, chanted or recited by any person along the route of any tazia or other Mahomedan procession, or in the hearing of any such procession or by any assembly in any public place."

I submit, Sir, that this is an unreasonable order and quite incompatible with the general policy of toleration which is the foundation of the glorious fabric of the British Empire in India. Let us try to apply by concrete examples, this order to other communities and the absurdity of the order will become more apparent.

Suppose that Mahomedans were to demand that Hindus should not recite or sing any poems on public roads in the praise of Rama or Krishna as the said two Avtars of the Hindu Pantheon were not revered by them or "vice versa" suppose that Hindus were to demand that Mahomedans should not recite or sing poems in public roads in praise of Mohamed or Jesus Christ as these two prophets were not respected by them, would any man in his senses think such demands to be reasonable?

Educated and sensible Mahomedans among both the Shias as well as the Sunnees most earnestly desire that cordial relations and peace and harmony should always prevail between these two communities. I may add, that if they happen to differ on some religious question, they must learn to respect the opinions and feelings even of their opponents. Citizenship under the British rule in India connotes that each individual shall be allowed to enjoy unfettered the traditional and dogmatic observance of his religion and to the credis of the British Government it must be affirmed that the uniform enforcement of this rule has been written in golden letters in the history of the British rule India.

It is the bounden duty of these two important sects of Islam to show to the world that they are united as one nation and that they are really worthy to enjoy the privilege of the communal representation on the Legislative Councils which the British Government have been pleased to bestow upon them. The time has indeed come when the pitiable and deplorable spectacle of the sectarian and fraction strife among the Mahomedans themselves must cease. Otherwise they will not be deemed fit to enjoy the priceless boon of the communal representation which the British Government have so generously given them. United as a nation, Indian Mahomedans may rise to the highest pinnacle of glory and civilization but torn and divided by internal strife they may go down to a very low level.

Under the circumstances mentioned above I appeal to the Indian Press to lend the weight of its impartial verdict for the solution of this simple problem. For my own part I am absolutely certain that the attitude taken up by the Shias on this question is quite untenable and puerile. Sir, I am also confident that if Sir John Hewett can imagine the predicament in which the Sunnee Mahomedan community is placed on account of this order, he will be kind enough to rescind the said order and earn the hearty blessings of all the Mahomedans making loyal homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.
Bombay.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Ganu Vithu, a Hindu, aged 40, was charged with abetment of bigamy.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil, instructed by Mr. E.F. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

On the evidence, the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and he was discharged.

EXPOSING A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Bhagirathi, a Hindu woman, aged 35, was charged with exposing her newly-born child with the intention of wholly abandoning her.

Mr. B Lang, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared from the evidence, that the accused had given birth to a child on the morning of the 27th October last and abandoned it in a sweepers' gully. The child was found by a sweeper, and the accused was subsequently arrested.

The jury by a majority found the accused guilty, and recommended her to mercy.

His Lordship remarked that there were circumstances to justify an exercise of mercy, and sentenced the accused to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

Dawki, a Hindu woman, aged 20, was charged with the murder of her husband Luxman, on the morning of the 27th September last by giving him a blow with a heavy hammer on the head.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, and Mr. K. Kemp, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Weldon, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The following special jurors were empanelled to try the case :—Mr. P. Glynn Messent (foreman), Mr. G. A. Gabagan, Mr. Robert Taylor, Mr. Nassarvanji Bapuji Lashkari, Mr. Pirojshah P. Mistry, Mr. S. E. Greaves, Mr. G. H. Bailey, Mr. H. G. Weber, and Mr. Alfred Mull.

The Hon'ble Advocate General, who opened the case for the Prosecution, read the portions of the Indian Penal Code bearing on the charge and said that the case for the prosecution was that the accused murdered her husband Luxman Pandu on the 27th September last. It would appear from the evidence that the accused and the deceased were married about three years ago. For the first two years the accused appeared to have lived with her people. Subsequently Luxman brought her to Bombay, and they put up in a room at Durgadevi, where Luxmam ill-treated the accused, and brought another woman to live with him. The accused was much troubled by this conduct of the deceased, and ran away to her people in the neighboured of Alibag. Luxman followed her to Alibag and brought her back to Bombay, where this time they put up in a room at Two Tanks. The accused was again ill-treated by the deceased, and she again ran away to Alibag. Luxman then got another woman to live with him, and on the last Ganesh Chaturthi day they went to Alibag. The deceased left this woman at Alibag and brought the accused and her little sister Salu, with him to Bombay. On the first night after their arrival in Bombay, the deceased refused to give the accused any food and tied up her hands and feet. The following night he beat her, though he gave her some food. On the morning of the 27th September last the little girl Salu woke up and saw her sister, the accused, take up a heavy hammer and strike the deceased who was asleep, on the head with the hammer, the blow broke Luxman's skull and he died. The accused then ran away to Alibag. In consequence of certain information received, the owner of the "Karkhana" where the deceased worked, went to the deceased's room and saw the body there. He then went to Alibag and with the assistance of the local police found the accused hiding in a paddy field. Mr. Strangman remarked that it appeared from the evidence that there was grave provocation but it was doubtful whether it was sudden.

Evidence was then recorded.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PORTUGUESE SEAMEN'S CLUB.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

N. D. Noronha and others vs. Viscount De Wrem, Patron of the Portuguese Seamen's Club; Augusto J. De Souza, Director of the Club and John Rebello, secretary and Treasurer.

For the plaintiffs :—Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla.

The suit, which was for about Rs. 17,000, was brought by the plaintiffs, who were the members of a Committee appointed at a meeting of the subscribers to the Club convened in the Tilbury Docks, London, to demand the Club accounts or the money. The first defendant has been discharged from the suit. The second defendant appeared in persons. The third defendant was not represented.

Caetans M. da Costa, one of the Committee-men, produced about 500 contribution receipts of subscriptions, which were passed by the second defendant Some more receipts were produced.

His Lordship said the thought the best way was to have a report from the Commissioner on the subject.

The second defendant said he was ready to acknowledge has liability in so far as the amount, found due by him by the Commissioner, from the books he had initialed. He further said that he would make it good to the Club.

His Lordship sent the case to the Commissioner for report and reserved the question of costs.

A CANCELLED APPRENTICE-SHIP.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

DORABJI N. KAKA VS. MASAKVANJI B. MISTRY OF MESSRS. CORNFOTH AND MISTRY, ACCOUNTANTS.

It appeared from the plaint that the plaintiff agreed to pay to the defendant Rs. 10,000 under an agreement, dated 13th August 1807. The plaintiff served his articles with the defendant for eighteen months and then asked to be relieved from further service, and asked him to refind the amount. On the 4th February the agreement was cancelled by mutual consent, and Rs. 8,400 were agreed to be returned. A cheque for Rs. 5,000 was given and a deposit receipt for Rs. 3,400.

By the terms of the consent, a decree was passed against the defendant for Rs. 3,400 with interest and taxed costs. Each party withdrew the allegations against the other.

EACH one of the gang of gamblers arrested lately in Lucknow has been fined ten rupees.

THE death occurred on the Red Sea on 5th instant of Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Crawford I.M.S., who was proceeding home on leave on medical certificate. Intelligence was received in Madras with much regret.

KANWARNI BIKRAMA SINGH, mother of the Hon'ble Sardar Pratap Singh, C.S.I., and grand aunt of the present Ruler of Kapurthala is dead. She was known for her charities.

ONE McCaldron who was arrested for issuing a false cheque that was dishonoured, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on 10th in the Dehra Court compound.

SEALS branded by the American authorities some time ago in Behring Strait, which separates Asia from America and connects the Pacific and the Arctic Oceans, have been recently found at the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Caboto, 3,846 tons Captain G Schiaffino arrived in harbour on Monday from Venice with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

The steamer Budri 1,613 tons, Captain F W Collinson arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah with ballast.

The B I S N Company's steamer Querimba, 1,938 tons Captain W B Smith arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2,979 tons Captain W W Greenhorn, sailed on Sunday for Jeddah, with 1,050 pilgrims.

The B I S N Company's steamer Warcoonga, 1,608 tons Captain W Morrison, sailed on Monday for Basrah &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons Captain H Fenin Hill sailed on Monday for Jeddah, with 864 pilgrims.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 651 tons, Captain H M Cuthbah sailed on Monday for Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Aleppo 2,536 tons, Captain H Bradley, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hull with a cargo of coal and general.

The B I S N Company's steamer Chyebassa, 3,982 tons Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour on Monday from Antwerp via London and Karachi with a general cargo and explosives.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Fitfall .....Royal Navy
H M S Forem-.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Lieut N Harvey.....R Navy
H M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 22.

Aleppo..... 2 36.....Bradley .....J Finlay & Co
Britannia..... 969 Hatse .....Bo a H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Budri .....1613 .....Collinson
Caboto..... 3846..... Schiaffino.....Venice S N Co
Chyibassa ...3982 ..... Wadge.....M M & Co
Delhi.....3784 Gordon...Shanghai.....S-12 P & O Co
Hydra...831 Kazelbash .....P F Campbell & Co
Hoseince ....999 ....Hughes.....B & P S N Co
Haig Hall .....3008 .....Davisani
Jelanda .....3361 Robertson ....M M & Co
Kazara ..... 803 Elton .....M M & Co
Muridian...2343G ..Stevinson...W & A Graham & Co
Medivie .....2358.... Caulich .....A L S N Co
Nasrelbahar... 213 Macoda Sultan of Nusrat .....
Nizam .....2041 Morgan .....T Morrison and Co
Querimba .....4938.....Smith M M & Co
Rahmani.....1873 Cotha.....B & P S N Co
Safi ..... 1445 ....

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

MR. CHURCHILL ON TARIFF REFORM.

Some Doubtful Figures.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE LORDS' DEBATE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Mr. Churchill, in a letter to a correspondent, estimates that the net yield of a ten per cent. tax on manufactured imports including partly manufactured goods, forming the raw material of many industries, would only be 3 3/4 to 5 1/2 millions, while the increased cost to the consumer would be fifty millions.

The papers devote columns to the Budget debate in the House of Lords, which is being opened to-day, emphasising the historic and momentous nature of the occasion and saying it is the most important since the rejection of Home Rule. There is a great demand for seats in the Strangers' Gallery and there will be a brilliant gathering of peeresses and diplomats.

THE PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

President Elected.

DISPUTE OVER A LOAN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

A telegram from Teheran states that Mushar-ed-Dowleh has been elected President of the Mejliss. The deputies are divided in opinion on the question of a loan. Some favour an Anglo-Russian loan, others are opposed on the ground that it imperils Persian independence.

The customs returns for the year ending 31st March, show that the imports were £6,928,490 and exports £6,033,320, showing a decrease of eleven per cent.

British and Russian imports respectively were £2,766,000 and £3,323,700 and exports were £631,800 and £1,271,700.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT TENERIFFE.

Two Villages Threatened.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The volcano at Teneriffe is erupting. There are four craters. The largest stream of lava is a stream 1,800 feet wide and has already covered three and a half miles, and has filled in and crossed a ravine eighty feet deep. Two villages are threatened and have been abandoned.

EXPLORING THE PERSIAN GULF.

Danish Expedition Forming.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The Danish Royal Geographical Society are sending a scientific expedition to the Persian Gulf. Commercial experts accompany the expedition.

MURDER BY POST.

Dastardly Attempt on German Officials.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

A telegram from Vienna states that ten officers of the General Staff, who have just been promoted, all received by post, cachets purporting to be samples of a remedy for nervous debility, but really containing prussic acid.

Captain Mader took a couple and died instantly.

THE INDIAN TAXI-CAB COMPANY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The prospectus has been issued in London of the Indian Motor Taxi-cab Company with a capital of £101,000.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

A telegram from New York states that the Willamstad steamer "Caracas" reports that the "Nourmahal" was safe at San Juan on the 15th instant.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The deaths are announced of the Earl of Moray and of Baron George de Reuter, after long illness.

[Francis James Stuart was the 19th Earl of Moray, the earldom having been created as early as 1561. The first of the present line of Earls was Regent of Scotland from 1567 till his assassination in 1570, the 2nd Earl in the right of his wife, was murdered by his hereditary enemy the 1st Marquis of Huntley in 1592. The Earl now deceased was born in 1843 was the son of Edmund Lushrell Stuart, Blandford, Dorsetshire. In 1897 received a patent of precedence with younger brothers to rank as Earl's sons. He entered the army and joined the Liverpool Regiment in 1862, became Captain in 1873, Major in 1881, and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel on retirement in 1884. His heir is Hon. Morton J. Stuart Gray who was born in 1855.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. "Salsette" with the English mails of the 12th instant, left for Bombay at 10 p.m. yesterday, and the s. s. "Morea" for Colombo and Australia also at 10 p.m. yesterday.

CHINESE COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND.

Entertained at Windsor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The reception of the Chinese Commissioners at Windsor was attended by Lord Morley, and Sir Charles Hardinge. The Chinese Minister presented an Imperial autograph letter. Tsaihsun, Admiral Sah and Sir Chentung were presented to the Queen. Luncheon was attended by the Queens of England and Norway and other members of the Royal Family.

AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

Seamen Out of Work.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Sydney telegrams state that in consequence of the coal strike fifty per cent. of the seamen are without employment.

COTTON IN UPPER EGYPT.

Good Price Secured.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

A thousand cantars of cotton grown at Zeidab near Khartoum have been sold at Alexandria for twenty-four dollars per cantar, while Egyptian only fetched 22½ dollars.

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

Appeal against Missouri Judgment.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Official advisers to the Standard Oil Company notify that the Company will appeal to the United States Supreme Court, whose verdict they will cheerfully accept, with regard to the decision of the Missouri Court.

PORTUGAL'S KING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

King Manuel has concluded his visit to Windsor. He will spend a week privately in London.

THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER.

Difficult Rescue Work.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Hopes of rescue of the imprisoned men at Cherry have been disappointed. 192 were still missing last night.

WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

No Candidates for Examinations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

It is announced that there will be no competitive examinations at Woolwich and Sandhurst in November owing, it is understood, to paucity of candidates.

EXPLOSIVE MISSILE THROWN AT MAIL TRAIN.

Incident at Jubbulpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

Something which is described by a European passenger as having exploded like a soda water bottle was thrown at the down Bombay mail train after it had got up speed outside Jubbulpore on Saturday night. It struck second class carriage No. 1476, the window of which was broken and the window frame dented. The communication cord did not work at first and the train had gone a few miles before the passengers could get it pulled up. The matter is being finally reported to the Railway police at Mogalsarai and is now under enquiry.

LATER.

The passengers in the railway carriage struck by a missile on the Bombay down mail near Jubbulpore on Saturday were Mr. Lyon, of Messrs. Lyon and Lyon, gun makers, of 16 Chowringhee Road, and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton staying at Spence's Hotel and Mr. Walker, of the Grand Hotel.

The *Empire* publishes an interesting interview with Mr. Lyon. The following are extracts:—"Seven of us, all Europeans, travelling in a second class carriage on Saturday evening and rolling back and chatting in the usual manner when about 6-30 whilst travelling between Jubbulpore and Ratni junctions, being near the latter place, were disturbed by an explosion against the side of the window below which was the seat on which I was lying back. The first thought to enter my mind and evidently some of the other fellow passengers was that a soda water bottle had exploded though the report seemed too loud for that. A look at the window showed the glass to be badly broken and when this became apparent the idea of some missile having been thrown at the train took shape and the connection cord was immediately pulled. The train, however, was not brought to a standstill for some minutes. An examination was then made and it was found that something had undoubtedly struck the compartment from the outside, the chief force having taken effect against the wooded framework at the side of the window opening. At two places marks were made in the wood, splintering it and showing as if it had been struck by a missile or instrument with two hooks. Part of the glass of the window which was up at the time was completely broken away, whilst the other part was cracked all over. No powder marks of any kind were visible. A passenger in the adjoining first class compartment said he heard the report but took it to be the bursting of a soda water bottle in the next compartment. It was dark at the time and as it was some considerable distance from the spot of the outrage, nothing further could be done and the train was again set going."

It is suggested that the marks on the carriage could have been caused by an instrument shaped like the hook used for work on the rails but dents are to be examined chemically for signs of powder or other explosive.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Bijapur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, NOVEMBER 21.

To-day Bijapur gave the Viceroy and Lady Minto a quiet but cordial greeting. Their Excellencies were met on the platform by Mr. Shepherd, the Collector, Mr. F. X. DeSouza the Judge, Mr. Cousins, Director of Archæology and the leading officers and residents, European and Indian. After lunching with Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, the party motored round the place visiting the principal buildings and driving to a point where a bird's-eye view was obtained of the marvellous dead city rising out of a wide unpeopled plain gently undulating like the South African veldt. The party visited the glorious tomb of Mahmood Adil Shah, the Boli Gumbaz, so called because of its whispering gallery, one of the three largest domes in the world. The perfect lines and curves and the grand severity of the design awoke a feeling of awe in the most casual observer. The Juma Masjid and the Ibrahim Roga were next visited. The exquisite proportion of the two buildings of the Ibrahim Roga, their profuse ornamentation and the graceful domes and minarets presents one of the highest achievments of the art of that period. Seen in the fading light against a golden sky through a thin veil of smoke rising from the dwellings at its feet and with a group of spectators in the silent foreground and on the sky line, it seems a worthy memorial of deeds that were great but perishable, but have left behind them majestic monuments and a melancholy calm. After having tea with Mr. and Mrs. DeSouza, Their Excellencies departed for Goa, expressing their keen appreciation of all that they had seen and of the excellent arrangements made for their visit.

The British Indian Association of the Oudh Talukdars congratulated Lord and Lady Minto on their providential escape and ordered the distribution of Rs. 500 among the poor.

The following message has been addressed by Dr. L. J. Pinto, President of the Gremio Portuguez to H. E. the Governor General of Goa:—

"Gremio Portuguez Bombay heartily associate with your Excellency and Portuguese India in the welcome which will be accorded to-day to H. E. Lord Minto the wise and most sympathetic Viceroy. They reiterate their heartfelt gratitude to His Imperial Majesty's most distinguished representative for the generous treatment the Portuguese have always received in British India."

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO GOA.

The Oldest European Possession in India.

THE approaching arrival of H. E. the Viceroy in Goa, has directed public attention to this oldest European possession in India. It is a happy coincidence that, whilst Dom Manoel, the youthful "Sovereign of one of England's oldest Allies," who by the tragic death of his father and brother, on 1st February, 1907, was suddenly called upon to guide the destinies of his nation, is on a visit to His Majesty Edward the VII, the latter's highest representative in India will be the guest of the Governor-General of the Portuguese Indies. During the last 40 years, excepting Lord Ripon who came to Goa incognito in 1884, when on his way to Europe, only one Viceroy of British India has visited this place. That was Lord Curzon who arrived in Goa on 12th November 1900; H. E. Lord Minto will be the next. Yes, "Goa is a place," says Dr. Russel, "which an Englishman ought to visit." "If," he writes in his Prince of Wales' tour, "we are proud of our deeds and of our history in India, and if we are elated by the greatness of the doings of our race, we may be led by the aspects of the ruins such as those which the Prince of Wales has been gazing upon, to turn our thoughts to the investigation of causes which sap the foundation of migaty States and lay the work of the statesmen and soldiers in the dust." A British Viceroy will find in Goa much to interest him both in regard to the history and administration of the territory. The spot has been hallowed by the labours of St. Francis Xavier and by the martyrdom of Fr. Aquaviva, whose theological discussions in Akbar's Ibadatkhana was the chief cause of the apostacy of that Emperor. It was the birthplace and the scene of the early work of the Blessed Joseph Vaz to whom is due the existence of Christianity in Ceylon and who is known in history as the Apostle of Ceylon. Two famous Portuguese Poets namely Manoel Barbosa du Bocage (1766) and Luis de Camoes (1551) the author of the great epic, "Os Lusiadas," served here, and the pioneer of Indian Botanists, Garcia d'Orta, who owned the manor of Bombay, published his work and died in Goa.

Of that vast littoral Indian Empire of the Portuguese which was carved out by Albuquerque, Nuno da Cunha, Martins Affonso, Dom Joao de Castro, and other heroes and once extended from the Ormuz to the Moluccas, there now remains only the territory of Goa with its dependencies, Damao and Diu, constituting what is known as "The Portuguese Indies."

Since its conquests the country has remained in the hands of the Portuguese, except during the period 1799-1813, when it was held by the British troops. When the scare of a French invasion of India prevailed, it was arranged by mutual agreement between the Portuguese and English Governments to station a British force in Goa for its defence. The troops arrived in Goa in January 1802, and were withdrawn in April of the same year. They returned, however, in 1804 but this time in a manner that their assistance appeared to be imposed rather than preferred for they took possession of the Fort of Aguada forcibly by scaling the walls and by the aid of their gun-boats. They disarmed the Portugues soldiers and seized the arms and other war material. They remained here and in other parts of Goa and Damao for nearly nine years and during their stay, they constructed at Aguada various buildings and works, as hospitals, cemetery, etc, at the expense of the Bombay Government. It is interesting to note that the salary of the artillery officers of the Portuguese Company stationed in the Fort was raised to that of the British Officers and the difference was borne by the Bombay Government which likewise maintained in repairs the works put up by British troops, even long after these had been withdrawn. None of these edifices however are standing to-day. The Portuguese inhabitants are indebted to an ancestor of the present Viceroy for the final withdrawal of the British troops from Goa. In 1812 Lord Minto then the Governor-General of Bengal, proposed to the Portuguese Viceroy, Count of Sarsedas, the evacuation of Goa by the English forces. The last regiment left in 1813. The grateful recollection of this service to the Portuguese inhabitants, by one of his ancestors makes the Viceroy's visit to Goa particularly welcome.

The territory of Goa which is bounded on the North by the Sawantwadi State, on the East by the Western Ghats, on the West by the Arabian Sea and on the South by the Canara District, comprises an area of 1,060 square miles with a population of about 500,000. For administrative purposes, it is divided into Velhas Conquistas and Novas Conquistas, the former being again subdivided into the districts of Ilhas, Salcette and Bardes with their capitals Pangim, Margao and Mapuca respectively; and the latter into five districts and two military commands.

The country is hilly and possesses picturesque scenery. When Lord Rosy opened the W. I. P. Line in 1886 (he had also visited Goa with Lord Rosebary in 1887) he was struck by the beautiful view of the Bregansa Ghats and the surrounding country and observed that it reminded him of his native scenery in Scotland. The pretty falls of Dudsagar at Sonaulim are situated along the line. They derive the name Dudsagar form, "dud, milk and "sagar" river or sea. The waters are milky and as they tumble down from a great altitude, they enhance the effect of the scenery. Goa is well intersected by creeks and rivers the longest of which are Zuari (63 miles) and Mandovi (38½ mile). The latter connects almost the whole of the districts of Ilhas and Bardez. These natural waterways supplemented by a few canals, afford easy communication by country craft to almost every part of Goa. The soil has not been scientifically explored but deposits of iron and manganese have been found. When the recent demand for manganese arose, mines were opened out and are worked by Portuguese, British and foreign capital. The flora of the place is both rich and varied and has been exhaustively described by Dr. Gelasio Dalgado (a member of the British Medical Service) in his book, "Flora Uteis de Goa e Sawantwadi, published by the Portuguese Colonial Office."

The population of Goa consists of Europeans, Eurasians and natives, the latter comprising Christians and Hindus. The Mahomedan population is very small being mostly represented by Khoja traders and Borah hawkers from British India. A few Jains have also recently settled in Goa for purposes of commerce. About a lakh of the male inhabitants of Goa have migrated to British India and earn their livelihood by employment under the British Government. The Portuguese Government reciprocates this liberal treatment of its subjects, by its protection of the British Indian subjects who are settled in Portuguese Africa. Industry languishes in Goa. Almost every article of consumption is imported from British India. Goa manufactures salt and liquor and its export are confined entirely to salt and copra.

Portuguese is in vogue among the Europeans, the Mestices and educated classes. The lower classes speak the vernacular Konkani, which has survived the zeal of the early ecclesiastics and the vigorous attempts of the Holy Office to exterminate it. Due to the village communities system, primary education is well diffused throughout the Velhas Conquistas. Every parish has one or more elementary or secondary schools. The highest education institutions in the country are the Lyceu and the Seminary at Rachol. The clergy is educated at the latter place and in point of its curriculum and efficiency, it is equal to the best institutions of the kind in Europe. English, however, is beginning to supplant Portuguese in Goa where private enterprise maintains numerous English schools. The pupils study the lower forms here, and complete their education in Belgaum, Bangalore and Bombay. Goa is yet a stranger both to the Madras and Standard Times. It still keeps its old time. In 1500, when Lord Curzon visited the place a curious blunder happened which was reported in the "Pioneer." The Viceregal special was timed to arrive in Goa at a certain hour. This was of course the Madras Time. The Portuguese Officials appear to have had no correct idea of the corresponding local time. When Lord Curzon and the party arrived, there was neither the Portuguese Governor-General, nor his representatives, nor any guard of honour, to receive the Viceroy and Governor-General of India nor even a salute to announce his arrival. There the Viceregal party was left to contemplate the iniquity of Portuguese ways. The news of his actual arrival stirred the slow moving officials who hursied to the Station with all possible haste. Explanation and apologies followed. Lord Curzon, has now further complicated the time problem by the introduction of the Standard Time to puzzle the poor Portuguese Officials who it is to be hoped will not succumb to the time difficulty on the present occasion.

Portuguese India is governed by a Governor-General who is appointed by the King. He is the Chief Executive functionary and the local head of the military, naval and civil branches of the Portuguese administration in India. He was originally called a Viceroy or a Governor. These titles were abolished in 1774, and the designation of Captain-General was introduced, which again was substituted in about 1806 by that of Governer-General. The title of Viceroy was revived in the person of the Duke of Oporto in 1896, when he assumed the reins of Government. Since the conquest of Goa, there have been 52 Viceroys, 62 Governors, 1 Commissario Regio and 12 Governing Councils.

The term of office of the Governor General was formerly three years which has since been extended to five years. He is selected from the class of generals of the Army or of Civil functionaries, of high rank. He, however, has no jurisdiction over the judiciary, which is wholly independent of him. He cannot impose new taxes or abolish those in force, nor can he raise loans or create appointments. He may fill vacant appointments carrying only certain salaries. The permission of the Home Government is necessary if he has to leave the State. He can dissolve any elected administrative body and order an enquiry to be held regarding the acts of any public servant. He is assisted in the administration by a Council consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Chief Ecclesiastical authority, the Judges of the High Court, the two highest Military Officers etc.

The following bodies, none of which are elected also assist him in the administration viz. Junta Geral de Provincia, Conselho de Provincia, Conselho Inspector de Instruicao Public etc. He resides in Pangim or in Cabo. His personal staff consists of a Military Secretary and a Secretario-Geral the latter being appointed by the King. The most interesting feature of the administration is the preservation of the system of the village communities. When Goa was conquered, Albuquerque found these institutions existing. He left them undisturbed and imposed no new taxes, but merely continued those, which the inhabitants paid to the "Foundar-mor" under the Mahomedan Rulers. This system still prevails though additional burdens and taxes have been imposed and the action of the communities restricted in this that they cannot spend any amount without the sanction of the Government, which has placed a controlling officer over them. Attempts were made by a previous Governor, Neves Ferreira, and also recently to utilise their funds, for the use of the Government but they failed.

The character of public administration in Goa has correctly hit off by a contemporary in 1896, when it stated that it is a "travesty of the serious rule lacking both in consistency and dignity and by no means conspicuously honest." The Governors and other functionaries are generally selected not for their aptitude for their post, but to suit political conveniences. The present head of Portuguese India is Senhor Horta e Costa, who was appointed by Senhor Franco, during the time of his Dictatorship. Next to C I Machado, he is the most conspicuous administrator that has come to Goa in recent years and has introduced useful improvements and reforms.

The greatest interest centres round Old Goa "the land of ruins and cocoa trees." It was once the Chief Emporium of Commerce in the East, and nations from all parts of the world flocked to this place. It is related that one could not see a bit of "iron in any merchants house but all gold and silver." Linschoten also bears testimony to its riches and splendour. But pestilence has laid it in the dust. There still survive the Cathedral and a few Convents more than three centuries old. Here was also the seat of Inquisition which periodically held its Autos da Fe and in whose dungeons were confined among others Dellon, Hamilton and Belloy.

It was suppressed at the recommendation of the English Government, when the Portuguese Monarch was at Rio de Janeiro.

Portugal was once the rival of England in the Indian Seas. That rivalry has now ended, Portugal has been thrown out of the line. English interests now hardly come in collision with those of Portugal, except sometimes in Africa. Since the ultimatum of Lord Salisbury, the most cordial relations have subsisted between the two Governments, which are reflected to-day in the visit of the Portuguese Monarch to England, and of Lord Minto to Goa. Portuguese Historians and poets speak in terms of glowing admiration of England and of English Institutions.

Taus writes a poet:—

"Ahi d'o tre as velas
Surge a princeza altiva das armadas,
Patria da lei, senhora da justica,
Sonho da formida liberdade,
Salve! Britannia! Salve, Flor dos mares."

(There from amidst the waves rises the Queen of Armadas, the Mistress of Justice, the home of law, the dream of wandering liberty, Hail, Britannia hail! I salute thee the flower of the ocean.)

A. JOSEPH D'SOUZA.

A DURWAN STABBED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The constable of Colootolla Thana was stabbed last night and died in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital this morning.

LATER.

The man stabbed last night proved not to have been a constable, but the durwan of an establishment in the bazar. The murder was non political.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Slight Alteration in Qualifications.

THE CLAIMS OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed amongst the Bengal leaders at the provision in the rules for election to the New Provincial Council here, making actual membership of a District Board or Municipality a necessary antecedent to election by such a body. A Press communique, now issued by the Bengal Government, states that this is likely to be changed, past service on a District Board or Municipality is counted as an alternative qualification. This will admit men like Surendranath Bannerjee, A. Chowdhury and A. M. Bose who would otherwise have been barred.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 22.

While thinking that published regulations did not fully meet the requirements of the Mahomedans in the Provincial Council as to seats allotted to the community and that participations in mixed electorates would not secure a larger number of desirable Mosulman members, the Lucknow District Moslem League yesterday decided in favour of participation in mixed electorates. Mass meetings are being arranged to express Mahomedan gratitude to Government for the Reforms and satisfaction at the escape of Lord and Lady Minto from the dastardly attempt on them.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 22.

A resolution was passed yesterday by the Lucknow District Muslim League expressing opinion that it would be inexpedient under present circumstances to keep the misalmans aloof from mixed electorates and inviting the Provincial Moslem League to reconsider its resolution upon this subject with a view to enabling sympathetic trial to be given to the Government scheme. Messrs Mohammed Ehtisham, also Ali Naushad Ali Khan and Syed Nabiullah are candidates for the Lucknow and Fyzabad division of the United Provinces separate Mahomedan electorate.

Commenting on the Nellore and Tanjore District Conference the *Madras Standard* writes:—The reforms naturally enough came in for comment in the addresses delivered at the Conference. The criticism goes to show there is a distinct tendency among responsible men to overlook the shortcomings in the Regulations at present in order to make the best of the concessions we have obtained. The third annual session of the Tanjore District Conference opened on Saturday when the delegates were welcomed by Mr. N. Krishnaswamy Iyengar who is a candidate for election in the Provincial Legislative Council by Local Boards and Municipalities. Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyengar said; "We should accept reforms with gratitude and at least as an instalment of greater privileges to which we can lay claim only by rising to ten privileges already granted honourably and conscientiously."

Such words are to be welcomed, adds the *Madras Mail* as proofs that even among those who take exception to the Reforms in many details there are some who clearly perceive the obligations they place upon the representatives of the people and the conditions of further progress.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 22.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association was held at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on Saturday under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur N. Subramaniam, the Administrator-General. Mr. Paul Appasami addressed the meeting and said the Indian Christians should ask for special representation on the new Councils. They were as important as the Mahomedan community or any other. In their Address to the Viceroy the Indian Christians are going to press for more appointments and privileges. He was of opinion that the community should display greater political activity. In conclusion the speaker asked his hearers to realise the benefits conferred by the British Raj and remember nothing short of a calamity would befall the land in case the British withdrew. Professor Ranganade spoke and dwelt on the necessity of better relations between the Indians and the Europeans and alluded to Lord Curzon's interest in that direction. The Chairman said their membership was small, but was sure the day was not distant when the Indian Christians would have a representative on the Council.

SUIT FOR DEFAMATION BY MR. GOKHALE.

Accused Tenders Unqualified Apology.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 22.

The charge of defamation instituted by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale C.I.E., against Nilkand Waman Bhide, a Poona City Pleader, concluded abruptly this afternoon before Mr. L. C. Swifte, District Magistrate, the accused having tendered the following apology to the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale:—

"Sir,—You have filed a complaint against me before the District Magistrate, Poona, under sections 500 and 501 of the Indian Penal Code. In regard to this complaint I beg to state that the statements made against you in the songs composed and published by me for the Sanmitra Samaj are entirely false and I am unable to substantiate them. Also the language used in them is most improper. I therefore tender to you my unqualified apology and hope that you will be pleased to accept it. I will pay your pleader's fees and further as an indication that this apology is genuine, sincere and from the bottom of my heart I send you a sum of Rs. 800 which you may dispose of as you may please. I am extremely sorry for making libelous statements and using improper language against you. And I am tendering this apology to ask for your forgiveness. I, therefore, beg you to withdraw the complaint against me."

Mr. Gokhale accepted the apology and the Court discharged the accused. Mr. Gokhale devoted Rs. 400 of the amount paid, to the Hindu Widows' Home and Rs. 400 to the Depressed Classes Mission.

NANGLA STUDENTS DACOITY.

One Accused Turns Approver.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

In connection with recent students dacoity at Nangla, Khulna, one Abanikanto Chakrvarty who was the first arrested has turned approver and five other arrests have since been made. The accused are to be tried by a Special Tribunal of the High Court.

EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.

Prize-Giving by the Governor.

Under the auspices of the Society for the promotion of Education among the Masses a prize-giving was held in the Gaiety Theatre last evening, Sir George Clarke, the Governor presiding.

His Excellency arrived at 5-45 accompanied by Mr. Watson, the Private Secretary and was received by the members of the Committee. His Excellency was then conducted to a stage box specially decorated for the occasion.

Among those present were:—Mr. A. K. Leslie Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs S.M. Edwardes, Dr. D. B Naik Dandekar, Rev. Father Dreckman, Mr. H. S. Dikshsit, Mr. Fazulbhay C. Ebrahim, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji, Mr C. M. Cursetji, Mr. N. G. Velinkar, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, and other.

Mr. Manale, the Secretary read a short history of the working of the Society for the last 20 years.

His Excellency then gave away the prizes, and addressed the assembly.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor said:—The Society for the Promotion of education among the masses has characteristics which appeal strongly to me and to all who realise the duty of seeking to uplift the helpless classes in India. The movement was originated twenty years ago by a small group of Indian gentlemen representing several communities who were willing and anxious to work together for what may well be termed a real national cause. This is surely a bright example of self-help on the one hand and of happy co-operation on the other hand. A good beginning having thus been made, kindly support was soon forthcoming. Mr Damodhar Goverdhandas Sukhadwalla has given most generously to the cause and Their Highnesses the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, who are both keenly interested in Education, came forward with valuable assistance in which I am glad to know that some of my countrymen shared, while in 1904 Government provided a Society with a well-deserved building grant.

Looking back on these twenty years the progress of the Society has been most encouraging. It began with the education of about sixty pupils in the Poor Boys' Seminary. Now about 500 are under instruction and I am particularly glad that girls are also provided for. The change in the working of the Institution which was made in 1897 enabling it to take on a wider scope of usefulness on broader lines was most wise, and the Society not only maintains three free schools, but also two free libraries and reading rooms. All this has entailed an increase of annual expenditure from Rs. 292 to Rs. 5,000 and the money could not be better spent than in bringing the elements of knowledge to bear upon the boys and girls of the very poor.

I warmly congratulate Mr. Welinkar, whom we all know as an enthusiast in the cause of education in all its branches, and the Managing Committee who have laboured to enable the Society to attain so great progress in its sphere of beneficent usefulness. It is certainly true that the education of the masses, if directed to the making of useful and law-abiding citizens, lies at the root of national progress and prosperity. In India we have leeway to make up; but all who follow the proceedings of Government, not with an obsession for fault-finding, but with a view to an intelligent understanding of what is actually being done, will admit that we are making steady progress in the spread of primary education. You need have no fear that our efforts will relax. Meanwhile such Societies as this, which can enlist earnest workers on its behalf and bring personal enthusiasm to bear upon the cause, will always have a certain advantage as compared with any system which Government can create. The movements which have done most to elevate mankind have been due to the labours of disinterested friends of humanity and not to Governments however good. Governments can help such movements, and legislation may facilitate their onward progress; but the living service which is inspired by high ideals of conduct and of patriotism cannot be guaranteed by Codes and Regulations however carefully devised.

As you all know I feel strongly that it is a defect in our system of Public Instruction that moral training is almost wholly neglected. I do not believe in any form of education which addresses itself only to the development of the intellect and not to the formation of character. It is an eternal truth that "Righteouness exalteth a nation," and in the building up of a nation, which is our great task in India, the moral is far more important than the intellectual factor. Many difficulties for Government especially surround this great question; but the Society is unfettered, and I am sure it does not forget what it owes to the children who come under its influence.

And now I will only say that I am very glad to be here this evening to give away these prizes and to show my warm sympathy with the good work which your Society is carrying on in this great City of Bombay. The Municipal Corporation is, I understand, about to take up the work of Primary Education in a broad spirit; but there will always be ample room for such an excellent institution as this which, for the reasons I have given, can render services of special value. I cordially wish continued and increasing success to the Society and I am sure that the more the nature and extent of its work is understood by the many philanthropists of whom Bombay is justly proud, the more support will be forthcoming to help you on your way.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to His Excellency and also to the proprietors of the Gaiety Theatre, and the proceedings concluded, the boys giving a Marathi Drama.

THE "LA SEYNE" DISASTER.

Ninety-three Passengers Lost.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 22.

Full accounts have reached Rangoon of the disastrous collision between the B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Onda" and the Messageries vessel "La Seyne" in which the latter was sunk and ninety-three lives were lost.

The collision occurred in the Straits of Phio about twenty eight miles from Singapore in the early hours of Sunday morning the 13th instant. The Messageries steamer was approaching Singapore and "Onda" was bound from Singapore to Tegal, Java. The French steamer sank in less than five minutes. All the rescued were picked up by three boats from the "onda" the water reached the boilers of the "La Seyne" which blew up and burnt her sides. The loss of life was 93 out of total of 104 souls on the steamer. Thirty-eight of the native crew and between forty and fifty native passengers were lost and amongst the Europeans lost were, Baron and Baroness Beniczky, the Captain, the doctor, and the purser of "La Seyne." The French boat was struck forward at the forecastle deck and sank. The foremast and four feet of her mast are visible in the Strait. The bulkheads of the "Onda" alone saved her from disaster. The starboard bow is crushed in and broken from the kee upwards and in a few moments after the collision there were ten feet of water forward. Rescue work by "Onda" was prompt and successful. Numbers moreover, lost their lives through the suddenness of the sinking of the French steamer and other who might have been rescued, were dragged under by sharks that assembled in shoals in the neighbourhood of the accident. Two hundred of the mail bags were lost in consequence.

THE Karachi Port Commissioners are getting out rolling stock and rails from home for a light railway for Reclamation work on the new import yard.

THE steamer "Cleveland" is expected at the Sandheads about 26th instant when wireless messages will be exchanged with her.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Australian Defence.

THE CRICKET TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 8.

Up to a late hour on Tuesday night the Government counted on a majority against Mr. Harper's amendment to the Bill to amend the financial clauses of the Constitution. It was known that the Government had lost Mr. Crouch's vote, but an understanding seems to have existed that a pair was to be given by one of the Government supporters opposed to permanency with Mr. Foxton. This would have given the Government a majority of one. As the night wore on, for some reason which has not transpired, the change of a pair for Mr. Foxton gradually decreased, and at last it was absolutely refused. As Mr. Crouch had also gone across this meant an equality of voting. Asked why a pair had been given for Mr. Foxton, one of the recalcitrants answered, "Why not have paired him with Mr. Watson?" Ministers were incensed at this, as to pair Mr Foxton, who is away on Government business with Mr. Watson, who has been away all the session in South Africa on private business, is regarded as absurd. The Prime Minister, when seen on the subject, said that the Government proposed to proceed straight on with the clause as it stands. Subsequently Mr. Deakin stated that the next move was with those who voted for the amendment. The omission of the word "the" made no difference. "We are going straight on," he said.

Interviewed the Premier and Treasurer (Mr. N. J. Moore) said:—"You need no assurance from me that I am deeply interested in the passage of this measure through the Federal Parliament, and by the necessary constitutional majority. I hesitate to doubt that it will so pass: but, naturally enough, the time is one of grave anxiety, as it ought to be for every citizen of the State. Western Australia has more to lose by failure of the agreement than any other State; what, therefore, ought to be the attitude of its people on the question there can, it appears to me, be no room for doubt. I am glad that at any rate, three of our Federal representatives—Sir John Forrest, Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Hedges—voted for the agreement as it stands. "The amendment moved by Mr. Harper was a test one as to whether or not that agreement should be in perpetuity. Now there ought to be no misconception abroad as to what it is proposed provision in perpetuity means, the point requiring emphasising being that the amendment of the Constitution proposed in connection with this provision could be at any time by will of the people rescinded in the usual constitutional manner, reamended if needful one of existence so as to focus any change of view that might in the meantime have come over the popular mind. Why the Premiers desired, and why the Federal Government approved of this perpetuity was because it was felt by both parties to the agreement that the States in making the huge sacrifice of fiscal revenues involved by acceptance on their part of a per capita annual payment of only £1 6s. ought in common justice to have the payment of this relatively paltry annuity removed as far as possible from the operation of influences that might at any moment jeopardise its continuance; yet removed in such a way as not to preclude action by the people, should it be thought necessary at any time to amend that provision by constitutional procedure. There is no one acquainted with the history of the last six years of Federal-State financial negotiations who is not cognisant of the disturbing influence which the limitation of the operation of the Braddon section to 10 years has had upon the course of what I may call Federal-State politics, a phase of our national public life which indeed it helped largely to create; and there is no one who knows it who, while regretting the fact, would deny that it was the inevitable consequence of the approprension on the part of the States as to what would follow on the expiration of the decade. Far better indeed for both Federation and States had it been found possible to devise means of obviating this unfortunate position of affairs. No true Federalist surely wishes a recurrence of this feeling and its consequences. It can only be the unificationist (who wants by financial pressure to squeeze the States out of existence) who seeks to renew conditions so inimical to the spirit as to the working of Federation as distinct from unification "I am glad that Mr. Deakin has stood so manfully to his guns in this great fight for the minimum demands of justice to the States."

THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

In the Senate on Friday the debate on the second reading of the Defence Bill was resumed. Mr. Pearce (W.A.) said that the Bill was a non-party measure. It was said that they were bringing in compulsory service for the first time but that was not so. The existing defence Act provided already for that. An untrained man was a danger to himself and to his country. Many people had pointed to the Boers and to their achievements in the late war as an example of the efficiency of untrained men, but it was a grave mistake to look on the Boers as untrained men. The conditions of their every-day life and their avocations in the field made them natural trained fighters. The task of defending a country did not devolve on a class, but on the nation. The laws of the land protected a man and his children from the effects of ignorance in the matter of education, and why not educate him in the matter of national defence? He had consulted doctors and the most eminent physical culture instructors in the Commonwealth in regard to physical training for boys, and they were of one opinion. This was that it was most unwise for every boy to undergo the same exercises. Many boys were constitutionally weak in some way, and it would be positively harmful to such boys to do the same tasks as others. Until the uniform for junior cadets was abolished the cadets system would be a class system. Many State school teachers had told him that some of the best and most enthusiastic cadets were unable through poverty to obtain uniforms, and consequently could not go to camp or parade or other display. Mr. Pearce said that the purpose of physical training was not show and sport, but the development of the body. He believed that the cadet movement was about to be of incalculable good to the manhood of Australia. In his opinion the Government had treated the Bill as providing for a training force and not a fighting force. The great weakness of the Bill was that when a boy reached the age of 18 years, after four years' training, he did not at once enter the fighting force. They were in a sort of half way house. The army was not great in number, but it would be in organisation. It would be a great advantage if the officers who led the men should know those men and those men should know their officers. Under the present system youths of 19 years associated with their officers for only eight days' camp in one year. As a training scheme the Bill was effective, but as a scheme for the formation of a fighting force it was a failure. There was a disinclination among the people at large to enter the militia.

TO POPULARISE THE MILITIA.

Mr. Pearce proceeded to state that it was very difficult to popularise the militia system

...bill, and he asked members to register independent-ly the opinion of the Senate if they wished the Bill to be wider and more general. Mr. Cameron (W.) said that he only accepted the Bill as a step in the direction of Australian defence, and what was great-er, the defence of the Empire. He thought that they had in Australia the very best material in the world to work on. Australians were calling for a proposal that would give them efficient defence and there was a desire to be told what to do. Lads of 19—raw lads so far as military affairs were concern-ed—were to be brought together in camp for 16 days in the year. Either the Bill was a hotch-potch of absurdity or it was not a serious attempt to satisfy national defence require-ments. He commanded a regiment in Australia himself, and he found it almost difficult thing to officer his regiment with officers who could com-mand the respect of the men, and in whom he could place confidence. He thought that it was time that the people of Australia should speak with no uncertain voice, and he would help them if he could. The matter was too serious for trifling. During the last few years they had seen the mailed fist enforce its demands, and they could not depend on physically-trained men for the defence of Aus-tralia. To come to Parliament with a Bill like that under discussion, and to call it a line of defence, was trifling with the interests of the Com-monwealth. Were they going to ask Lord Kitchener, a man who had commanded soldiers, to come to Australia to inspect a nursery of children? They had no time to lose, but should establish a Military College at once. He thought that the Bill was playing for political safety and not for national security. Mr. Henderson (W.A.) said that he believed in the compulsory defence of Australia. He desired that every man should work for the defence of his country, and that he should undergo the training necessary to make him efficient. He thought that there was no age in a boy's life like the age of about 10 years, when he would enter into and enjoy those physical tasks which went to make up the general curriculum of physical training. He felt that there was about the Bill more the savour of political jug-gling than serious purpose. After some remarks from Mr. Dobson and Mr. St. Ledger (Q), the debate was adjourned, and the House rose.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.

Among the passengers returning to the Eastern States by the R.M.S. Otranto is Hartigan, the Queensland cricketer, who, as a member of the Australian Eleven which recently toured England, had the unpleasant experience of being classed as a failure. Speaking to a "West Australian" represent-ative on board the s.s. Zephyr, Hartigan referred to the tour, in general terms, as having been a pleasant one. "We were a very happy family" he said, "and there was not the slightest evidence of dissension in our ranks. In fact, it is hard to conceive how there could be with such a captain as Noble to lead a team. Looking back on the tour, now that it is all over, one cannot but be struck with the wonderful grip which the great Australian captain had over the team. His personality pervaded us and his geniality made matters pleasant when things looked most dull. We were never in a hole, so to speak, but his bright spirits, which never even when defeat seemed certain, forsook him, cheered the team to renewed efforts. With him on the ground, the team moved as one man. Whatever mistake was made, he never passed nasty remarks to any of his men. No, Noble may be put down as a wonderful skipper, full of resource and dash, and what told considerably, an undeniable fund of good luck. Whatever he planned for and hoped for nearly always came off, and his schemes invariably worked. Mind you, it must not be thought that I for one moment would seek to ascribe his success as a cap-tain to luck far from it, but Noble himself will. I am convinced, admit the part which luck played in the tour so far as his captaincy was concerned. The conditions under which cricket is played in England is remarkably different to those which we are accus-tomed to here. The strange light; the peculiar at-mosphere; the almost incessant rain, all combine to make the new comers' lot an unenviable 'one. Different conditions demand different manipulation of the man comprising a cricket team. In the past, in common with many others, I as the critic thou-sands of miles away, have wondered at the personel of teams selected to play in matches in England, and have thought that such and such a man should be played instead of some other. I have now experi-enced an English tour, and have learned to recognise that the only men who can properly say who should play are the men on the spot. Newspaper criticism in Australia of the constitution of a team playing in England is silly when viewed in the light of the experience on gains on a tour with an Aus-tralian eleven. We were extremely surprised at the publication of a cable in one of the English papers purporting to come from Mr. Iredale, one of the members of the Board of Control, expressing cons-ternation at the inclusion of Laver in the team. I am fully converted to the belief that the only people who are capable of judging who should play are the selection committee, who select the team best suited to the weather and other conditions then prevailing. It is not a question of the best cricketers, but the best men for the wicket. "One could not help but being struck with one point in regard to the finishes of matches. The Aus-tralians, when placed in a hole, seemed to play with added vigour, and pulled many a game off, when it seemed to the spectators a hopeless task. Reverse the positions, and the Englishmen did not seem to be able to adapt themselves to the exigencies of the position. In several matches they seemed to lose all heart, and their play had nothing of stubbornness in it. They lacked the grit which the Australians dis-played. One felt proud to be a member of the Aus-tralian combination at hope, for their plucky stands made even the English people appreciate, despite the depreciatory tone adopted by sections of the English Press. The reason which underlay the abuse which was levelled at us in several papers in England was never made plain to us, but our play throughout the tour demonstrated the unfairness and inaccuracy of their comments. The Press criticism from one or two journals in particular at times descended to ab-solute vulgar abuse, hurled in undisguised contempt at us. Why, we do not know. "Regard-ing the tour, I do not desire to enter into any lengthy discussion. We demonstrated that we were the better team, but the English Press, gene-rally speaking, barely admitted it. They did admit, however, that the fielding was excellent—the best ever seen in England. Ransford was considered to be the best out-field in the world, while the team as a whole was strong in this branch of the game. Ran-ford and Bardsley were in splendid form throughout with the bat while that born cricketer Macartney was in trim both with the ball and the bat. Our bowling surprised the Englishmen who consider Laver the cleverest bowler we have. Armstrong, O'Connor, Cotter, Macartney, and the others scored well, and worked hard to make the tour the success it was. Yes, I failed. I know, but the fellows all admit that bad luck dogged me all the way. I couldn't strike form for a long time, and when I did I poisoned my finger. I seldom got out in what might be called a reasonable way, but always with the element of bad luck predominating. And once a fellow fails and can't strike form its hard to gain his place in the team on merit, for there is no chance for practice once the tour starts in earnest. As regards the financial aspect of the tour, I cannot make any state-ment, for up to the time I left England the accounts had not been settled, and until they are finally fixed up McAlister, who acted as treasurer cannot say exactly how it will pan out."

SENSATIONAL BALLOON ASCENT.

A sensational double balloon ascent took place on Friday at Prince Alfred Park, Sydney where the Building Exhibition is being held. Captain Pen-fold and Professor Holloway had set themselves the task of racing over Sydney in the air. Professor Holloway got away first and rising quickly his bal-loon had attained a high altitude, when Captain Penfold gave the order to cut loose his balloon, which immediately shot upwards. The balloon, when, at an altitude of 1200ft., seemed to swerve, and Penfold was pitched out of the trapeze. There was a shout of horror from the spectators and everyone expected to see Penfold dashed to pieces. As the balloon rose, however, it appeared as if the aeronaut had managed to grip one of the ropes supporting the trapeze, and that he was struggling desperately to get into a safer position. When the balloon had reached about 400ft. Penfold was still seen strug-gling to get on to the trapeze, and most of the people expected him to fall at any moment. When about 800ft. up, Penfold was observ-ed to have got one foot on the trapeze, and a thrill of relief went through the assem-blage as he pulled himself into his original seating place. He waved his hand to show that he was safe and he be landed by means of the parachu-te at Surry Hills. Meanwhile Professor Holloway had disappeared, but he also got to earth safely. When Penfold returned to the Exhibition Grounds he said:—"I had a nasty time when the balloon was going up. I was swinging on the trapeze, but when I said 'let go' the trapeze bumped some live electric wires, and I was knocked stupid. Forgetting momentarily that I was attach-ed firmly to the trapeze by a wrist-strap. I grab-bed the wires, and never will I forget the pain. I saw the balloon snap the wires and then we mounted. For several seconds I got nervous, but the cool air as I rose soon brought me to my senses and I struggled fiercely to get on the trapeze. I became at first so exhausted that I decided to rest a little time. Then realising when about 800ft. up that some-thing must be done I made a super human effort and got one foot on the trapeze. After that was easy."

AUSTRALIAN MILK.

A strong war of rates is being carried on in Aus-tralian milk at the present time. For some time past there have been considerable changes in prices but during the past few days reductions have pro-ceeded with greater vigour, with the result that im-porters into this State find themselves now in a position to quote 18s. a case on spot for brands where a few weeks ago the prices ranged from 24s. to 26s. This does not seem to be regarded as the result of mere competition in trade, but either as the effect of a struggle now taking place between Australian fac-tories, inspired by the determination to capture the whole of the trade and crush out small concerns. It is stated that the prices at which the Australian articles is now being sold must represent bedrock as to cost. Parcels are reported to have been offer-ed locally at 15s. 6d, f.o.b. port of ship-ment, and it is stated that further reduc-tions may be looked for. It is expected that whe-ther it be a fact or the reverse, that bedrock values have already been reached, provided the smaller factories possess sufficient staying power to compete with their wealthier rivals in their efforts to pre-serve their existence, a bitter struggle will take place with a still greater reduction in prices. The effect on imported overseas milks has not yet been felt to any marked extent, more particularly as the margin of difference between the prices of the two classes has not yet generally followed the heavy reduction in Australians, and those who favour the overseas brands maintain their preference. It is expected, however, that if the present struggle be prolonged the imported milks will also feel the effect.

A.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President, occupying the chair.

The Corporation recorded a Government resolu-tion appointing Mr. A. K. Leslie to be a member of the Corporation vice Captain Liston, M.B., I.M.S., resigned.

THANKING THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation also recorded the following three letters:

Letter, dated the 7th September, from the Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Ripon, thanking the Cor-poration for their resolution on the death of his father the late Marquis of Ripon.

Letter, dated the 20th September, from Mr. Rus-tam K. R. Kama, thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father the late Mr. K. R. Kama, and letter, dated the 12th Octo-ber, from Mr. Mahmood S. Khalil, thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his brother the late Mr. Hussein S. Khalil, Bar-at-Law.

THE TENDER OF A GRAM CONTRACTOR.

The Corporation considered letters from Mr. Esufaly Badrudin regarding the supply of gram to the Municipality.

The Standing Committee having the matter before them in July last, they had appointed a sub-committee and the report of the latter was also be-fore the Board.

In his first letter, Mr. Esufaly Badrudin stated that the contractors were asked to supply gram instead of oorred which meant a loss of Rs. 12 per 1,000 lbs. and that if the Municipality invited fresh tenders it would be benefitted to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

After receiving this letter the Standing Committee asked the Commissioner to report on the matter.

In a second letter Mr. Esufaly Badrudin stated: Further enquiries made by me confirm the desic-ability and urgency of my suggestion. I understand that the annual supply of gram, entered in the contract schedule, is about one lakh lbs. whereas the annual supply of oorsed is about 60 lakhs lbs. Now for some reason, which, of course, must be for the interest of the Municipality, nearly 3 lakhs lbs. of gram per month are ordered from the pre-sent contractors. Now as the contract rates for gram and oorsed are the same and as gram is Rs. 12 per 1,000 lbs. below the Market rate of oorsed, the Municipality is incurring a loss of about Rs. 3,000 per month.

The Commissioner in his report said: "On the recommendation of the Health Officer the bullocks of B, C and D Wards are being fed on gram and bran instead of oorsed as a trial for three months which will end on the 30th September next. I for-ward herewith a copy of the Health Officer's letter giving reasons for the change. From the Health Offi-cer's letter it will be seen that while the change is in the interests of the animals it also results in a saving in the feeding charges. I do not think that so long as a contract for grain subsists we would be justified in inviting tenders for gram simply for the reason that the contractor is incid-endly benefited more by supplying gram than by supplying oorsed."

The Sub Committee's report ran: The Sub-Committee on enquiry have ascertained that under the contract entered into with Messrs. J. Ismail and Co. under Standing Committee Reso-lution No. 6661, dated the 27th January, 1909, the Municipality were to obtain the estimated quantity of 1,03,000 lbs. of gram during the whole year but that during the two months of experiment, viz., July and August, about 4,96,533 lbs. of gram have been obtained by the Health Department. The Commissioner points out that the additional quan-tity of gram was obtained with a view to substitut-ing that kind of grain mixed with bran for oorsed as a trial for three months only which will end on the 30th September, 1909, and the Sub-Committee are of opinion that for experimental purposes this change is not a variation in the contract and that no invitation of fresh tenders is also necessary. The Sub Committee, however, beg to suggest that the Commissioner be requested to submit a report as to the effect of mixed food of gram and bran on the health of the bullocks after the experiment is over in view of the analyses of gram, bran and oorsed given in the Executive Health Officers' letter dated the 14th September.

Mr. Baptista, in a separate minute said:—Tenders were invited for various kinds of grains specifying the approximate quantities that would be required and consumed. The present contractor obtained the contract. He was fortunate in doing so, because his rate for oorsed was the lowest, and as the quantity of oorsed required was twenty times the quantity of all other kinds of grain put together, his tender upon calculation was the lowest tender. But, then, if instead of 59,60,000 lbs. of oorsed, 59,60,000 lbs. of gram were indented for by the Commissioner, the present contractor's tender would not have been the lowest. The question then arises "is the Commissioner at liberty to alter the quantities tendered for without coming to the Standing Committee?" If so, the very object of the Legislature in requiring the sanction of the Standing Committee would be frustrated, and such a practice would open the door for fraud.

Sir Sassoon David moved, that as recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. Esufaly Badrudin be informed in terms of the Sub-Committee's Report.

Mr. S. S. Mistry moved an amendment to post-pone consideration of the matter to the next meeting, but on being put to the vote it was rejected and the discussion was resumed.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney remarked that the Sub-Committee's report was very unsatis-factory. He also suggested that if the Municipa-lity had taken the whole quantity of oorsed contract-ed for and sold it and purchased gram out of the sale proceeds the Municipality must have been profited.

Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi agreed with the last speaker and said that the Corporation would be benefited to the extent of Rs. 72,000.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla did not think the Municipality had suffered any loss. He thought that the Executives had selected a bad time for the experiment it should not have been in the middle of the year; but that he would call an error of judgment, on their part.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that the question of dealing with tenders and con-tractors was one of one most difficult question for the Corporation to consider. He pointed out that there were several things which required to be explained and for that reason the matter must go to the Committee.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji moved that the question be referred to a committee but on a division it was lost by a large majority. Poll was there demanded and the result was that Sir Sassoon's original motion was carried by 31 votes against 17.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

THE NELLORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 22.

Nellore Conference reassembled on Satur-day and Dewan Behadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao put from the chair resolutions expressing feel-ings of deep and profound sorrow at the death of Marquis of Ripon and approval of proposal to commemorate the viceroyalty and also record-ing deep sense of lose sustained by country in the death of Rao Banadur P. Ananda Charlu. Mr. P. Penchalu Reddy moved following reso-lution: "This conference has learned with grave concern and sorrow that an attempt was made at Ahmedabad to throw a missile into the Viceroy's carriage. It deplores the recurr-rence of these outrages which have brought unmerited disgrace on the loyal popu-lation and have done incalculable mis-chief and it prays that our great popular and sympathetic Viceroy may be blessed with long life and prosperity." This was carried. The next resolution which ran as follows was moved from the chair and car-ried by acclamation: "This Conference send-ers Lords Minto and Morley its sincere and grateful thanks for the inauguration of a new era in the constitutional history of this country for their policy of equality and justice and for the liberal and sympathetic measures of re-forms which they have carried out to give the Indians a larger share in the government of their own country.

A. R. Arunachalla Iyer, a leading Vakil of the District, made a speech explain-ing the indignities and cruel treatment which their countrymen suffered at the hands of the British South African Colonies and moved a resolution on the subject affirming that Indian public opinion would never rest satisfied unless Indians were in British Colonies accorded equal rights and privileges with White subjects. The resolution expressed their pride and admiration at the heroic conduct of Indians in South Africa and their whole hearted sympathy with them in their sufferings. It implored the Government of India to prohibit emigration to these British Colonies. One of delegates objected to the last clause, but the resolution was adopted by the Conference with this one dissentient.

KOLHAPUR JAIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, NOVEMBER 22.

The Kolhapur Jain Conference opened this noon with a large attendance. Mr. President Sheth Manichand, Sheth Sirachand and Mr. Jirage received an enthusiastic reception when they entered the Conference pandal.

Mr. Appa Dada Patil proposing, the Conference resolved that the Jains should try to give primary education to every member of the community, Mr. Bugate eloquently support-ed the resolution, Rao Saheb Bagal spoke with excellent effect, A resolution expressing regret of Messrs Rupachand and Nemilaji having been carried, the Government of Bombay was thanked for promising to consider the Jain claims to a seat in the Legislative Council and making a nomination for a mino-rity of seats. The Collector of Satara was also thanked for enabling the Jains of Bhilavadi to have a palkhi procession despite Brahmanical opposition. A resolution insisting upon the necessity of higher education and religious training was moved ably by Sheth Hirachand of Sholapur and seconded by Deobali Pandit of Belgoul, Mysore, and was supported by Mr. Chaugule, pleader of Belgaum, Rao Saheb Patil proposed a resolution emphasising the necessity of Western education for commercial and agricultural improvement, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Surimandhir Auravade of Sangli moved that arrangements be made for the proper use of charities among Jain mer-chants and being seconded by Swami Pay Asgas Bidre and Mr. Jirage, it was passed.

The Conference was adjourned for next day.

At to-day's Jain Conference Mr. Dharmapa Subhedar of Shahapur, promised Rs. 20,000 for a Jain Students' Institution being esta-blished at Belgaum. Mr. Subhedar is a well known charitable gentleman of Shahapur.

DEATH OF MAJOR THOMPSON.

Victim of Dysentery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

I regret to record the death in Calcutta to-day at the Military Hospital from dysen-tery, after only a few days' illness, of Major S. Thompson, Second-in-Command, 1st Gor-don Highlanders. The funeral this evening was very largely attended, the entire regiment and many friends of the deceased being present.

SURVEY OF INDIA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 22.

The following officers have been appointed Assistant Superintendents, Survey of India:—Lieutenants H. G. Bell, P. G. Huddleston and K. Mason. Mr. J. H. Johnson is transferred to Bengal; Messrs. F. B. Kitchen Munshi Lal, C. O. Picard and U. P. Wainright are trans-ferred from the old to the new Provincial Service. It has been arranged for Survey Party No. 20 to recess at Shillong next year. The six probationary Assistant Superintendent of the Burma Land Records Department now under training at Dehra Dun will be attached to No. 10 Survey Party for a further year's training.

MURDER IN POONA DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 22.

A murder case is proceeding before the District and Sessions Judge in which a villager of Junver District is alleged to have murdered another with an axe. The accused had invited three others with the deceased to accompany him on a hunting expe-dition and when at a stream the accused used his axe. The wife of the deceased missed her hus-band and reported the matter to the police with the result that they got information and accused was to-day arrested. Some fifteen witnesses will be ex-amined. The case is proceeding.

WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM THE "MALWA."

The following message has been received by the Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company, Bombay, from the Commander of the s. s. "Malwa," which left Bombay last Saturday homeward bound:—

"550 miles from Bombay. All well, good bye.—Commander."

This message was despatched from the "Malwa" at midnight on Sunday, the distance of 550 miles being the furthest at which communication has hitherto been established between the P. & O. Mail steamers and the Bombay Wireless Telegraphic Station.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEFENCES.

Lord C. Beresford's Views.

"THE NAVY IS NOT PROPERLY ORGANISED."

London November, 7.

ADMIRAD LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, in a letter to Mr. Lloyd (Solicitor, Conservative), who is a candidate for the Rhondda Division of Glamorgan-shire, states that the Navy is not properly organised or trained. It has no plan of campaign, and it is dangerously short of many units. Unless the coun-try wakes to the great necessity for adequate naval defence there can be no doubt that the Empire will be a thing of the past. Thinking people of other countries can see the dangerous position of Great Britain more clearly than we can.

ANOTHER SUPER-DREADNOUGHT.

The "Daily Mail" states that the building of H.M.S. "Orion," a super-Dreadnought, is about to be commenced at Portsmouth. The vessel will be 600ft. long, with a beam of 86ft. and a speed of from 21 knots to 22 knots, and she will carry ten 13in. guns.

SPEECH BY REAR-ADMIRAL PERCY SCOTT.

At a dinner given by the Scottish Clans Associa-tion in London yesterday, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott reaffirmed the navy's unprecedented efficiency from the standpoint of organisation, training, and preparation for war, but, he remarked, the reforms securing this efficiency had not been introduced without a certain amount of obstruction, friction, and jealousy being manifested.

He proceeded vehemently to protest against the scandalous imputations made against the honesty and administrative capacity of the naval officers serving on the Board of the Admiralty. Happily, procedure so averse to the tradition of the navy and so contrary to good comrade-ship had not interfered with the carrying out of the necessary reforms, nor had it shaken the loyalty due from all naval officers to properly constituted authority.

German Navy Yard Scandals.

AN OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Lieut. Commander Hasse, one of the officers con-nected with the theft of material from the navy yard at Kiel, the Baltic headquarters of the German navy, committed suicide yesterday.

The evidence given yesterday in the trial of the officers and mechanics implicated in the scandal, confirmed the allegation of unbusinesslike methods prevailing in the yard, and showed that there was a lack of control over the old material handled. The officials declared that the aim of the establish-ment was not successful business but efficiency and readiness for instant war.

The Paris Tragedy.

VIOLENT SCENES IN COURT.

Through the Judge browbeating the prisoner many violent scenes occurred in the Criminal Court at Paris yesterday during the trial of Madame Steinheil on a charge of having murdered her hus-band and her stepmother (Madame Japy.)

The Judge acted as though he were the prosecutor, and there was a constant battle between him and the prisoner, whose dramatic hysteria was remark-able even for France.

Irish Opposition to the Budget.

BLAME CAST UPON THE NATIONALISTS.

The Irish public and Press, of all political parties, strongly and unanimously condemn the Nationalists for refusing to vote against the third reading of the Budget in the House of Commons.

Many of the Irish members declare that if after Mr. John Redmond's sacrifice of Irish interests the Lords upset his plans by passing the Budget the Irish Party's position will be almost untenable.

The District Council of Edenderry (37 miles west of Dublin) yesterday unanimously passed a resolu-tion summoning the members of the Irish Party to explain their attitude towards the Budget, "which imposes 10s. per head upon the population of Ireland in land taxes calculated to ruin the Irish farmers." The Council decided to ask the Lords to reject the Bill and to invite all public representative boards in Ireland to adopt the resolution it had passed.

S. S. "WARATAH."

THE PORT ALFRED WRECKAGE.

It is now believed that the charred decking and the deck hatch washed up on the shore at Port Alfred, on the Cape coast between Port Elizabeth and East London, came from an old wreck, and not from the missing Blue Anchor liner "Waratah" as at first supposed.

A Millionaire's Bequests.

£5,000,000 FOR RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND CHARITY.

Mr. John Stewart Kennedy, a Scottish-American banker, who died from whooping cough in New York recently in his eightieth year, left £5,000,000 to religious, educational, and charitable institutions chiefly Presbyterian, in addition to £7,000,000 to his widow, various relatives, friends and employees. His bequest to the University of Glasgow amounted to £20,000.

BUDDHA'S PESHAWAR RELICS.

Eagerness of Burmese to Secure Them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 21.

The leading Burmese Buddhists of Mandalay had an interview with the Lieutenant-Gover-nor on Saturday, in connection with the subject of the recent discovery of Buddha's relics at Peshawar.

In reply to His Honour, the spokesman said the Buddhists wanted the relics in Mandalay because it was the Golden City where the Buddhist religion prevailed, where the number of Buddhist priests was the greatest, where the people were ready to promote the spread of Buddhist doctrine and because the residents of Buddha Gaya, Benares and Saranath, being non-Buddhists, these invaluable relics would not be highly regarded and enshrined.

In reply to the questions put to others of the deputation, the following answers were elicited: As Kyi Myin Baya had very willingly offered one lakh of rupees to enshrine the relics and as no other town had yet taken any steps to spend so much money to ensure the safe custody of them, the Buddhists of Mandalay would be glad to have all of them. The Buddhist religion would flourish more in Mandalay if the town could boast of a shrine wherein the genuine relics of Buddha are en-closed and the proofs of the relics might be published for general information. As there were people who doubted the reality of Bud-dha's tooth in Ceylon, there would undoubtedly be people who would doubt about these relics also. The Buddhist public did not send in petitions regarding these relics as they de-pended upon the Local Government to apply for them on their behalf as they did in the case of Buddha's ashes which were deposited in the Arakan Pagoda. The elders then respectfully expressed to the Lieutenant-Governor that they could never forget his great efforts to promote the welfare of the Burmese as a nation by securing for them high official posts and giving them valuable advice according to their religion.

His Honour thanked them for their esteem and stated that the next Lieutenant-Governor would probably be a officer who had many years' experience of Burma and its people.

TAXI-CABS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The figures quoted by your correspondent Mr. Walter Proctor, as to the average cost of run-ning six motor cabs for 300 days at 55 miles per day, of which 35 miles are taken to represent fare-mileage at a shilling per mile, are particularly interesting at the present juncture when the public are invited to invest in shares of the Company that has been projected to supply the city with 200 motor cabs. I take it that a journal of the stand-ing of "Commercial Motor" would not admit into its columns figures—detailed be it noted—that would not bear the test of scrutiny, and I also take it that they have not been disputed, their publication being intended to invite the expression of opposite views. I accordingly assume the accu-racy of the detailed figures quoted and conclude that the Prospectus assessment of Rs. 8 per day for working expenses is based on immature data or on inadequate experience.

An interesting item in this connection is the sum of Rs. 3 per day estimated as depreciation for each cab, whereby at the end of five years it would cease to have a book value. This seems to be a very low as-sessment, for the reason that, to earn Rs. 15 per day at (say) eight annas per mile, the cab would have to run with fare 30 miles, and if only half that mile-age be taken as non-fare, the daily average would be 45 miles, and therefore in five years the aggregate mileage would be 82,125. Personally, I have no knowledge of what the life of a motor-car is, but my information is that it would be phenomenal if that result were realised.

Assuming that the figures of the Prospectus are generally correct, the profit estimated pre-supposes that the 200 cars will, day in and day out, find fare for 325 days earning Rs. 15 per day, which would appear to be purely hypothetical, in that it postulates that the Bombay public are prepared to incur a charge for locomotion three times greater than they now incur in using a hack victoria at Rs. 5 per day, with change of horse. That expectancy undoubtedly forms a most exceptional tribute to the public spirit and philanthropy of the citizens of this great city, but at the same time it places the prudential character of their discretion on a basis that is anything but encouraging to those who are interested from business and other motives in their stability and advancement. Regarding the situation from a practical everyday aspect, I cannot imagine a business man who has a business call to make generally an assistant in a firm engaging a taxi-cab at a dispro-portionately higher cost than he would a victoria, the drivers of which are content to receive eight annas for the run to and fro within the Fort area, which is after all the business area. But, on the other hand, let us assume the class to whom the incurring of expenditure in the proportion of 3 to 1 is a matter of no consequence—the fact that they possess wealth would, however, indicate the con-trary view—they would, in the ordinary course of events, possess their own cars or carriages and hor-ses, and would be most unlikely fares. Therefore, it is the poorer class that would have to supply the revenue that has been estimated, and the expectancy and its realisation thereby become very precarious.

Last September twelve month, the Government introduced a revised tariff of hack fares, which were increased by about 50 per cent., but in practice hack-drivers do not receive, nor do they expect, any-thing more than the former rate of eight annas per hour, while for distance they are content to receive anything reasonable, bearing in mind that they have to compete with the tramway service, and in so doing their wisdom is actuated no doubt by the instinct of self-preservation. It is a well-known fact that when the revised tariff was introduced the carriage-stands bore evidence of the neglect of the victoria hack, and I think that if the statistics were obtain-ed, it would be found that an appreciable increase took place in tram traffic, which was developed. So that the hack driver has reason to say "save me from my friends," as his position was a better one before than after the increased tariff came into force.

The nett result is that what the public require is locomotion, under normal conditions, cheaper and not dearer than at present available, and it is at present at rock-bottom with two systems of railway serving suburban places, a tramway service through-out the city that is almost complete and certainly facile, supplemented by very nearly 2,000 hack victorias and a large number of livery-stables. All these facilities have to be regarded as factors that would operate against the success of 200 motor cabs, which, it is estimated, will draw from the public a sum of Rs. 10,95,000 yearly on the basis of Rs. 15 per day. The Prospectus specifies the population as being 980,000, so that the contribution to its revenue would have to be in the proportion of over one per cent. per head of population. I cannot imagine anything more chimerical, nor a basis of account on which the lenses of optimism have received greater scope than considerations affecting facts and figures: indeed, the elements of supply and demand appear to have been most casually neglected.

Apart, however, from the foregoing, the figures of capital and stock are not without their moral: the former represents—

		£
100,000 Preferred Ordinary shares at £1 ...		100,000
20,000 Deferred shares at 1s. ...	...	1,000
		101,000
Less—Under-writing at 7 1-2 per cent. and Brokerage 2 1-2 per cent. ...	...	10,100
Nett Capital ...	...	90,900

The disbursements are specified to be—

Payment to Baron Bayens...	6,000	
Preliminary expenses ...	3,000	
200 cars at £330	66,000	
Duty at 5 per cent. ...	3,300	
Total. ...	£ 78,300	78,300
Balance	£	12,600

which represents the difference between capital and stock, and the issue that arises is whether that sum will be sufficient to meet contingencies and items of unforeseen expenditure, as well as provide working expenses, which cannot be regarded as a negligable quantity, even supposing that the spirit of optimism which is shadowed by the Pros-pectus has encouraged the anticipation that from the day of its birth revenue and expenditure will shake hands with each other on terms of perfect equality. Obviously, if provision have not been made for working expenses, the vitality of the Company would be threatened at its birth. But whatever the prescience exercised with regard to self-preservation in these details, the forecast of a 9 per cent. result does not commend itself as being within the range of probabilities, much less the estimated profit of £18,400 specified in the Pros-pectus, which, if realised, would represent over 20 per cent. on the capital! The economic conside-rations that have been referred to do not favour any such a result, and I, like "Punch," say

November 22. DON T.

THE "CAMPAIGN"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH

NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE RS. 20

STERLING SILVER OPEN FACE CASE RS. 30

Sterling Silver, Hunting Case, Rs. 34
" " Half-Hunting " " 37

This watch has a half plate movement, 15 ruby jewels, real chronometer compensation balance and tempered hair spring.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

Won by Prince Foote.

MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 22.

The Cup of 1909 will be long remembered, be-cause it fell to the best colt Australia has seen. New-haven may have been nearly as good, but personally I feel bound to award the palm to Prince Foote, not because he won, and won brilliantly but because of the magnificent performance he put up. Few horses could have undergone what he did, no matter how good they were, and come out and take a big race, as Mr. Baron's champion did to-day. Mr Watson only kept them two minutes at the post. Suddenly the electric bell rang out, and then there was one prolonged cry. "They're off;" then silence. As they ran along the straight—the strat takes place just below the junction of the course proper—it could be seen that Artillerie had found her legs quickest, and she was just showing clear of a well packed body. As they swung out of the straight backers of Prince Foote felt apprehensive, for he was last but one and the leaders were bowling along lengths and lengths in advance of him. Going down the back, where Eric was leading, Prince Foote was still a long way out of his ground, but the blue jacket of Alawa showed up just in the body of the field. Barden was riding a beatiful race on Trafalgar and the chesnut, low to the ground, was striding along on the rails, some-times fourth, sometimes fifth, but always in a good position. As they ran to the abattoirs Prince Foote had improved his position. At that point his jacket could be distinctly seen on the outside, and there were only ten horses behind him. It was at the six furlong post that Trafalgar ran up third Eric still being in front. Alawa at once joined him but something must have happened to Lewis horse, as I noticed he lost his place, and he dropped back fifth. Lewis, however, soon made up his lost ground and as they struck the four-fur-long post he ranged up on Barden's whip hand with Alawa. Running to the three furlongs post Eric dropped out of the fight, and now Lewis and Barden were in front clear of the field and begin-ning to swing for home. It was at this stage that I caught sight of Prince Foote again. McLachlan had him wide on the right, and he was sixth. The three-furlong post is situated where they begin the long bend that leads for home, and Trafalgar and Alawa, both stretched out, came into the straight locked together, Lewis having the inside running. With two furlongs to be covered the pair settled down to fight out the finish, and the crowd by this time expected one or the other to win the Cup. Whether Prince Foote got into any trouble at the bend one is unable to say. The fact remains, however, that he was lost sight of for a second. Trafalgar and Alawa were both at one another, but Barden, it could be seen, was driving his horse more vigorously than Lewis. The pair had now reached the last furlong mark, and then the cry came from 100,000 people, "Here comes Prince Foote." McLachlan could be seen hotfoot in pursuit of the flying pair in front of him. He is a croucher but he was now sitting back, and his whip and heels were being vigorously used. Along the balance of the journey the little chap put in a magnificent run, just as he did in the Derby on Saturday. At the half-distance he had caught the pair and going on full of running took the Cup by three lengths. Three lengths does not fully describe his victory, for he won easily into the bargain. There was still another battle to be decided. Alawa had not beaten Tra-falgar. The two came on locked together, but it struck me that Barden realised that he was in a worse plight than Lewis. As they raced home stride for stride it merely became a question of which would crack first. As it turned out it was Trafalgar and Lewis, who was turning to see how Trafalgar was going, now left him; but Scobie's horseman's trick of looking to his right before dropping his hands stood him in good stead on this occasion, for just as he had settled with Trafalgar up flashed Aberdeen, finishing like a good horse. Luckily for Lewis he had not ceased riding. Aberdeen came so fast that Lewis, who is a great hand at finishing, had only a head to spare when the post was reached.

When the public saw that Prince Foote had the race in safe keeping they stood up and cheered while hats were waved, and others were thrown up in the air. One man could be seen close to the rails waving his hat, running along as fast as the people there would permit him, crying 'Come on you little beauty, you are winning a young fortune for me." That was as Prince Foote was finishing. When McLaughlin rode the winner back to scale the cheering was re-newed and it was satisfactory to see that Lewis also came in for a warm reception. Alawa was all that Scobie claimed for him but he met a phenomenal colt and it may be years before we see another three-year-old gifted with the same brilliancy of speed and stamina. Trafalgar ran a sterling race, and the lesson to be derived from the running of Walter Hickenbotham's horse and Alawa is that four-year-olds loaded with 9 st. need to be something out of the common to win a Melbourne Cup. Post Town ran well to the turn, but there he ended, and Burn finding that he had no chance pulled him right out of the race. King's Cross ran like a slug, and Wood, who rode him, must have been glad when the end of the two miles came. With arms and legs he was always at him, and the chances are that at the finish he was tired, but the horse was not. Artillerie failed to stay, and so did Lord Nolan, while Pendil put up a poor performance. Flavel finished fifth, and the little chap was running on like a solid horse. The last two were Idyll and Post Town. It was a fast run race, the time being 3 min. 27 1-2 sec. which is the record for the Mel-bourne Cup. It is shared by Blue Spec and Apologue.

To-day they ran the first four furlongs in 52 1-2 sec., the next half mile in 52 3-4, and the third half in 52 1-2. It was at this point that Alawa and Tra-falgar took up the pacing, and they ran the next four in 49 1-2 sec. The final six furlongs occupied 1 min. 16 sec.; the ending mile 1 min. 42 sec., and the clos-ing ten furlongs 2 min. 7 1-2 sec. Last year the times were—First four 52 1-4, next four 54, third 49 3-4, and final 51 3-4; the closing six furlongs in 1 min. 17 1-2 sec., and the last mile in 1 min. 41 1-2 sec. It will be noticed that the final mile to-day took half a second longer than it did a year back, but if anyone had timed Prince Foote over the last mile it would be found that he covered them in a little over 1 min. 40 sec.

PEDIGREE OF THE WINNER.

Prince Foote was a brilliant two-year-old. At that age he captured the Sires' Produce Stakes, and was only just defeated by a narrow margin in the Champagne Stakes, in which he carried a penalty. The colt had only four races this season prior to the Cup, and three of these he won. He opened his winning account in a weight-for-age engagement at Randwick, and then the two Derbies became his easy prey, but he failed in the Guineas.

Prince Foote is the progeny of two importations. His dam Petruschka, is by Isinglass, who won the English triple crown—Two thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger, besides amassing something like £57,000 in stake money for his fortunate owner Prince

NEW SOUTH WALES COAL STRIKE.

Cessation of Work Ordered.

PROPRIETORS TAKEN UNAWARES.

LOW STOCKS OF COAL.

A correspondent writing from Sydney on November 7, says:—

The next few days, unless something very unforeseen occurs, will see Newcastle again in the throes of a general coal strike. The Delegate Board of the Northern Miners' Federation has called on the miners throughout the district to cease work immediately. This sudden and decisive action was resolved on at a meeting of the Delegate Board, which was in session until nearly midnight on Friday, and special meetings of the lodges are being called throughout the district. At these meetings the miners are being asked to endorse the following resolution:—"That we recommend to the district that no more work be done until we have obtained redress for all our grievances." Already a number of lodges have met, and seven have confirmed the resolution, while at one only was there a slight majority against. There is every evidence that the strike motion will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The colliery proprietors have been taken absolutely by surprise by the suddenness of the move. They knew, of course, of the feeling in the district, but it was not anticipated that a challenge would be thrown out in such a startling manner. In this, however, lies a good deal of the strength of the miners' position, and their officers were quick to recognise it. Mr. Peter Bowling the president of the Federation, when speaking at Adamstown yesterday morning, said: "We (the executive officers) had decided on this course a fortnight ago, but we were not quite ready then. We are now. If we had told the proprietors two weeks ago they would have been storing coal all this time." From this and other circumstances it is plain that the leaders of the Federation have thought the matter out carefully. A plan of campaign was mapped out weeks ago, and a favourable opportunity was only awaited to strike a blow.

As far as can be ascertained the coal supplies, both here and in the other States, are low. This the miners were careful to and out beforehand. Most of the big coal suppliers are now carrying little more than a sufficient quantity of coal to meet ordinary requirements, and a prolonged shortage in the output at this end will involve considerable loss. Representatives of the inter-State shipping companies, when seen, declined to make any statement on the matter, but it is believed that they also have only sufficient coal to carry on for a short period. A well-known member of the Proprietors' Association said that he fully anticipated that the biggest trouble ever experienced by the coal industry had now developed and it was difficult to see where it would end.

The list of grievances of which the miners complain is a formidable one, but they urge that a great number of them could have been settled long ago had the proprietors shown a disposition to meet them. "They have been flouting us all along the line," said Mr. Bowling "When men would go to any manager they were told that if they did not like their conditions they knew what to do." Disputes, small in themselves, have been occurring almost every week for months past, but it cannot be denied that many of them have resulted indirectly from slackness of work on the field during the last 12 months. At some mines there are complaints of injustice by machine men; at others by wheelers and drivers; at others yardage and tonnage rates are in dispute; and at others payment for small coal and employment of non-unionists have caused trouble. All these matters have been the subject of endless deputations and representations to the managers and proprietors, and although in some cases compromises were effected, yet in a large number of instances the men have only continued to work under protest. In several cases, however, strikes have already occurred, and six collieries, employing about 1,500 men, were idle at the end of the week. These were the North Heddon, Greta, Pacific, Rhondda, Northern Extended, and Bore-hole. At two more the men, in ordinary circumstances, had practically decided to come out with the probability of further stoppages at two others on Tuesday. The Hebburn, one of the largest collieries on the field, has been in a state of upheaval for months and the men have with difficulty been kept at work up to the present. Sympathy with the South Clifton strikers has also had a good deal of influence on the situation.

So successfully had the Federation officials hidden their actions that it was not until the last two days that any indication was given that a general strike was in immediate contemplation. Even after the Delegate Board meeting on Friday night, when this act was decided on, strict secrecy was observed by all the 36 delegates, and the first intimation of the step proposed was given yesterday, when lodge meetings were called. The bulk of the miners were not surprised at the turn of events, and although the meetings were orderly and restrained, the attitude of the Board was mostly confirmed with readiness and determination. The men are the more confident owing to promises of support from the southern and western miners and the Sydney and Newcastle Waterside Workers' Union. Representatives from these bodies have been in communication with the northern miners' officials for some weeks, and the president of the Federation stated yesterday that he was now assured of their support, even to the extent of striking in sympathy.

That a general strike would take place was anticipated at Kurri Kurri, but it was not expected that the blow would fall so suddenly. The miners, however, seem agreed that the action of the Delegate Board in precipitating matters is the best in the circumstances. Local shopkeepers are despondent, as trade has been slack for a considerable time. They cling to the hope that the upheaval will not be of long duration. Nearly all the local collieries have grievances or imagined grievances, and as several of the pits were practically idle in this and Newcastle, large levies in support of them meant a big drain on the Federation's resources. The decision come to by the Federation officials has received general approval at Kurri Kurri.

The present strike, unlike those of the past, lacks a definite demand common to the whole district. The men have been smarting under what they term petty insults, and their requests have been flouted. This bred a spirit of discontent among them that only needed a spark to cause an explosion. The men were so anxious to take the proprietors by surprise and completely stop the wheels of industry that their leaders decided to call a strike first and look for a battle-cry afterwards. A meeting will be held to-morrow, when their aggressive policy will be announced, and a plan of campaign outlined.

The unrest became acute about three weeks ago, when Mr. Albert Burns, the secretary of the Hebburn lodge, and the treasurer of the Amalgamated Coal and Shaleworkers' Association, was dimissed from the Hebburn mine where he was employed, for having absented himself from the mine without leave. This trouble, coming on top of the others culminated in a big aggregate meeting, at which over 10,000 representatives of the Federated Coal and Shaleworkers' Association, as well as representatives from the Wharf Labourers' Union, the Coal Trimmers' Union, and other kindred labour organisations were present, and an aggressive spirit was evidenced all along the line. It was then stated that grievances existed at nearly all the pits. The outcome of the whole matter is the present unanimous decision to clear off old scores with one gigantic sweep, and to start again with a clean slate.

Mr. Burns, the secretary of the Hebburn Lodge, speaking at a meeting of the South Greta Lodge, said that if the delegates had dared to approach the proprietors they were treated like dogs. Even a worm would turn, and the worm had turned now. The present he considered was the most opportune time to strike, as never were stocks of coal so low. The proprietors had thought, because of the slack state of trade, they had the miners under their wheels, and that the latter were not prepared to strike the blow, but he thought that it was the proprietor and not the coalminer who had been caught napping.

Mr. Burns was asked, when addressing another meeting, what would be the position of the federation if the Government stepped in and took a hand. Mr. Burns said that they had bought experience in the past, so far as any proposals of Mr. Wade were concerned, and all Mr. Wade's persuasion would not get the members of the federation to accept what he offered before, or anything like it. The miners, he said, were quite able to look after themselves.

THE POSITION IN MELBOURNE.

A FORTNIGHT'S SUPPLY AVAILABLE.

Inquiries made among leading coal shippers to-day disclosed a very serious state of affairs in Melbourne. Those gentlemen who were consulted did not hesitate to describe the situation as extremely grave. Apart from the railways and the Metropolitan Gas Company, which have special arrangements for their supplies, there appears to be only a fortnight's, or at the best three weeks stock of coal in Melbourne and on the water.

Mr. W. T. Appleton, the managing director of Huddart Parker and Co. Propritary, Ltd., said to-day that it was impossible, without figures before him, to give anything but a rough estimate. He thought, however, that the present stocks would be quite exhausted within a fortnight. The contracts were terminable at five days' notice, and it was the general practice to carry sufficient coal to cover this obligation and leave a reasonable margin for contingencies. Rigid economy would be exercised, but even allowing for that, he doubted whether the supply would last more than 14 days.

Mr. David Hunter, of McIlwraith, McEacharn and Co. Proprietary, Ltd., was inclined to the belief that the existing stocks on land and on the water would not last longer than a fortnight. He was reluctant to give an opinion without data, but he thought that there was not more than a fortnight's supply. He did not think that the Victorian collieries could bring their output anywhere near local requirements, apart from the fact that, as he understood, they were largely "tied up" to the railways. There was no denying, he added, that the outlook was exceedingly serious.

The railways of New South Wales would not appear to be in jeopardy. Mr. Harper, the Assistant-Commissioner, stated to-day that the stocks of coal were sufficient to meet all requirements for at least two months, and the coal was well distributed throughout the system.

The Sydney Ferries Co. has no fear of its service being stopped. The company has command of stocks of coal which, without any addition, would enable the full service to be conducted for six weeks or more.

Two months' supply of coal is available for the electric lighting of Sydney, and the Gas Co. has at least one month's supply in hand.

One serious aspect of the trouble is that the inter-State shipping companies have practically no reserve stock of coal, and it is feared that many steamers will have to be laid up. Some of the mail companies obtain their coal from the southern district.

STRIKE IN PROGRESS.

A Postscript dated Sydney November 8, says:—The strike is now actually in progress. The miners did not return to work at midnight, consequently the whole of the mines in the northern district are idle.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 22.

The disturbance mentioned yesterday is still in the south-west of the Bay and probably moving northwards at some distance from the Coast. A few light falls of rain occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula, Cochin reporting one inch. The air is very dry in in the Deccan.

The Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the south of the Peninsula and on the north of the Madras coast.

Earthquake Report.—A slight shock of earthquake was recorded in Simla yesterday at 13 hours 13 1-2 minutes, the distance of its origin being about 3,500 miles.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND NOVEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls in some places. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent and accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun and arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Wheat doing well. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Multan but either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature continues in excess in the south-west and the central Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in north Gujarat but in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect and while maximum temperature is normal, the minimum is in defect at most stations.

The Konan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Mormugao but clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and at Belgaum but clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The only rainfall of importance reported is 1'17" at Cochin. Skies continue moderately clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula.

A few showers are again likely in the south of Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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BY THE WAY.

FORGED STAMPS.

Stamp collectors are warned against purchasing unless through respectable dealers, the obsolete 1 franc rouge Belgian stamp. According to a despatch from Brussels, the place of origin of the forgeries is said to be Germany. A Bruges collector was the first to make the discovery. Besides this old stamp, the artists have been at work on the current stamp of the same value. The forger, it is said, has produced an imitation that can deceive at first sight even the Belgian postal authorities. Many of the counterfeits have been recognised in different towns in Belgium. In regard to the obsolete stamp, it is only collectors who will be victimised, but with that of the current issue the result is different.

A MOROCCO MEDAL.

The designs of M. Georges Lemair for the French commemorative medeal of the Moroccan campaign have been accepted. Sixty-five thousands of the medal will be struck and the distribution will take place next spring. The effigy of the Republic is a study of Mdlle. Fernand Dubois helmeted and laureated. This lady is a clever member of the Opera Commique. The reverse of the medal shows Casablanca in the blackground. Prominent are to be seen a cannon, an anchor, two flags and word "Maroc." The beliere will be formed of laurels. The ribbon will be green and white and there are bars to go with the medal with the names of various campaigns—Casablanca, Oudjids, Haut-Guir.

MASCAGNI AND THE SOVEREIGNS.

Mascagni has been interviewed by the "Giornale d'Italia" about the concert given by the King and Queen of Italy in honour of the Tsar at Racconigi. The maestro was loud in his praise of Queen Helene, her simplicity of manner and her knowledge in general. Mascagni was at a loss as to the items of the programme, but it was drawn up without difficulty, after a brief conversation with the Queen. The Tsar equally impressed Mascagni. At dinner His Majesty was most complimentary to Italian musicians. The Sovereigns were enthusiastic throughout the concert.

BRITISH DUKES.

Of the dukedoms that exist to-day, says a writer in the "Strand Magazine," the Dukedom of Norfolk is the oldest and the Dukedom of Fife the youngest. The Duke of Norfolk has the most tragic family history. The Duke of Westminster is the richest Duke (although the Duke of Sutherland owns the most land), and the Duke of St. Albans the poorest. Four of the Dukes are of the blood royal—Richmond, Grafton, St. Albans, and Buccleuch—and are therefore Stuarts. Two living dukes have Royal wives.

THE MOST REMARKABLE ARMS.

Eleven of the twenty-seven have had an ancestor who was beheaded, and one who was hanged. Two Dukes—of Argyll and Hamilton—are both descended from the most beautiful woman of her day—Elizabeth Gunning. The Duke who has the most remarkable coat of arms is the Duke of Leinster. Three of the Dukes have married American heiresses, and one—his Grace of Sutherland—is the husband of the most beautiful woman of her day.

MOVEMENT OF THE OWL.

I have noticed, writes a women correspondent, that, if you walk around an owl while it has possession of a mouse or vole, it seems to be able to follow you round with its eyes, its head apparently moving continuously in one direction, as if pivoted at the neck. I do not pretend to be able to explain this, but I should like to know whether it is really the case that the head moves round pivoted on the body so to speak; or whether it is merely an optical deception caused by an extraordinarily quick motion of the head.

WILD BRITISH CATTLE.

The wild cattle of Great Britain have become one of the curiosities of the bovine race says "Farm and Home." There are only very few herds of them remaining, and most of these are diminishing from a very natural cause. Of course, they are confined in parks, and are jealously guarded from any admixture of alien blood. They are as wild as deer. In colour they are white, with red ears, and historians assert that they had a large share in the evolution of the Shorthorn, as it is known to-day. It is certain that the colour mentioned very often crops up quite unexpectedly in pedigree herds. They will probably become extinct in a few years, owing to the extreme difficulty of procuring sires unrelated to the herds, and yet of the same breed.

A NOVELTY IN ALMANACS.

University sheet-almanac has been instituted by the University of London, and it is proposed to continue the publication annually, according to the London University "Gazette." The upper half of the almanac consists of a drawing of the University building executed by Mr. W. Monk, the cost of which has been defrayed by the Chancellor. A certain number of prints of the drawing have been made upon Japanese paper, and will be sold apart from the almanac.

ANOTHER BERESFORD STORY.

Among the stories told by Lord Charles Beresford when in Canada recently were several concerning "political friends." One was to the effect that he had just won his seat at an election, and a few days afterwards he was driving with the Prince of Wales through St. John's Wood, when they passed a frowsy-headed dame who was evidently under the influence of liquor. As she beheld the distinguished occupants of the carriage she bowed genially, and, waving her hand to the successful candidate, exclaimed: "Chowlie, I do declare! An' yer've got Wyles with yer this mawoin'!" His Royal Highness turned to Lord Charles Beresford and remarked "Really, you seem to have made a great many political friends."

THE ARCHIVES OF THE CAPE.

Not everybody in this country is aware that the Cape Colony possesses many important and interesting archieves. In the documents stored away under Parliament House in Capetown, is one of the greatest historical treasures a people can possess, the authentic contemporary records of daily events in an almost unbroken chain through a period of 150 years written under the personal supervision of the successive Governors, from Van Riebeek onwards. No other British Colony in the Empire can boast so unique a series of historic manuscripts. Mr. Merriman intends to appoint a permanent commission, which will be charged with the responsibility of preserving the archives in a proper and convenient manner.

MADAME TETRAZZINI.

Madame Tetrazzini has been much annoyed by certain depreciatory statements made about her "limited repertoire." The great opera singer says she can sing forty different roles. "I am not a mere automatic singing-machine. I flatter myself that I am an intelligent human being, a real living woman, with a great deal of heart (if I may be permitted to say so) and some brains, of which I have sought to make use." Madam Tetrazzini further says, that in many operas she knows every note of every other role besides her own. "I can conduct many of these operas without the score." People have asserted that the prima donna does not care for Wagner's work. "There never was a bigger mistake," she says.

As no reply has yet been received the holding of a public meeting under the auspices of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has been suggested in support of the memorial forwarded in August last to the Secretary of State in favour of the formation of the High Court for Burma.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Promotions have taken place both in the executive and engineer branches of the Navy—in the former owing to the lamented death of Vice-Admiral Bromley, and in the latter consequent upon the retirement of Engineer Rear-Admiral Bennett. The senior of his rank is now Rear-Admiral C. H. Cross, and although there is no immediate prospect of a vacancy in the flag lists senior to Rear-Admiral Cross, it is practically certain that he will be advanced during his tenure of office at Devonport Dockyard, as his three immediate predecessors were while holding that appointment Captain Lowther Grant, of the Intelligence Department, gets his flag, leaving Captain Spencer de Horsey next for promotion on the 30th inst. consequent upon the retirement of Rear-Admiral Tudor Tudor. In the engineer branch a triple title in rank comes to Engineer Captain Agnew by his elevation to the engineer rear-admiral's grade, and from twelfth down his list Engineer Commander F. Curtis gets a step in rank—a well deserved recognition of highly useful service in general overseeing

SHIPS AND DOCKS.

Both at Portsmouth and Devonport preparations are in hand for laying down the successors of the "Neptune" and "Indefatigable," respectively. The Portsmouth ship will be the first to be "officially commenced," although in point of fact a start has been actually made in the assembling of material. This latest development in battleship design will be 600 ft. long, with a beam of 86 ft., and these dimensions suggest that she is designed to mount the 13·5 in. gun, which is about to be subjected to experimental tests. The increased width further lessens the margin between the size of ships and docks at the Portsmouth yard. There is still only one dock at the senior port of sufficient dimensions to take a "Dreadnought," and inasmuch as the width of this one at the entrance is only 94ft., the margin of space, calculated on the basis of the ship about to be laid down is reduced to eight feet. This is too fine, especially when regard is had to the elliptical shape of the dock entrance, to ensure safety in dealing with the mastodons which are being added to the fleet. The difficulty is only one step removed from the impossible task of getting a quart into a pint measure and towards its solution all that has so far been done is the preparatory plans for a second dock.

TROUBLESOME DESTROYERS.

At this moment several ocean-going destroyers of the "Tribal" class are in a more or less defective state, as the result of the work they have done in Scottish waters. Experience has proved that these 33-knot vessels suffer in robustness compared with the 25-knot "River" boats which, for general utility and sea-going qualities are preferred by many officers to the newer type. The ranks of the "Tribal" group are just now thinned by the "Saracen" with a twisted bow and damaged turbine, the "Afridi," with engine-room defects, the "Cossack," with bad condensers (an inherent complaint in the whole class), while others are "temporarily incapacitated." Besides leaky condensers, another source of trouble in the "Tribals" is burnt boiler furnace fittings, which has prevented some of them from rendering such a good account of themselves as was hoped. The "Maori" is about to join the ocean-going division of destroyers, and will be followed shortly by the "Zulu" and "Viking." This will bring the number of the type in commission up to twelve, and the latter units of the class will, it is hoped, show that the experience gained with those already in the service has resulted in the elimination of certain defects which have retarded their usefulness.

RAPID RATE OF RETIREMENT.

It will not be at all surprising if a considerable number of commanders and lieutenants, who have small hopes of promotion at an early date, decide to retire on the revised scale of pensions during the next few months. These pensions, it is understood, will come into operation promptly, and there certainly is lots of necessity for the removal of the present glut in promotion that exists in these two executive branches. The Admiralty have no doubt been encouraged by this method of relieving the executive list, owing to the success which has attended their efforts to induce engineer officers to retire during the last few years. Quite a large number of engineer-commanders and many senior engineer-lieutenants have voluntarily retired on the improved scale of pensions which their Lordships introduced a few years ago, and the officers at the top of the active lists are considerably younger now than used to be the case in this branch. Another set of officers who are fast going into retirement with their maximum pensions are the Supplementary Lieutenants, many of whom have been overtaken by the age clause, while others have retired after putting in the required number of years' service, their time spent afloat in men-of-war while they were still R.N.R. officers being allowed to count as part of their subsequent service towards pension. Thus the Navy has during the last few years been setting a number of middleaged officers adrift in civil life, and may continue to do so during the next few years if commanders and lieutenants avail themselves freely of the new provision which has this object in view.

UNEMPLOYED SOLDIERS.

We are very sorry that unemployed soldiers should exist, and more sorry that, existing they, or any of them should take Mr. Edmondson for their fugleman and find Mr. Hyndman their exponent. The former has long been a malcontent, and, like the latter is a politician. Mr. Hyndman is reported to have used language at the Battersea Town Hall that well befits a demagogue. They both seem to entertain the opinion that the soldier holds a privileged position, which gives him a "right to work." With the point of view that the soldier who gives some of the best years of his life to the country has some claim on the consideration of his countrymen we have complete sympathy. A great many agencies are at work to give effect to it and at the interview when Mr. Haldane received Mr. Edmondson and three unemployed ex-soldiers, the Secretary of State was able to show how successful they have been. In the Army departments 6,000 ex-soldiers are employed; at the War Office, there are 224 and over 100 additional as messengers; many are in other Government offices. The Post Office took on 1,713 last year, and 917 were appointed to the police, while over 20,000 are employed by the railway companies, and various agencies found places for 24,000 in 1908. All this is good work, and may go further, but it is quite different from giving doles to the men, as Mr. Edmondson seems to desire by the suggestion he made for the suppression of the Army Chaplains' Department and the acquisition of the £60,000 which it absorbs. Ex-soldiers who refuse 30s. a week as taxi-cab inspectors, or 18s. a week because they do not like night work, do not belong to any legitimate class of unemployed. The obvious truth is that work cannot be made for ex-soldiers, and they bear only a small proportion to the mass of humanity condemned to unemployment by economic conditions.

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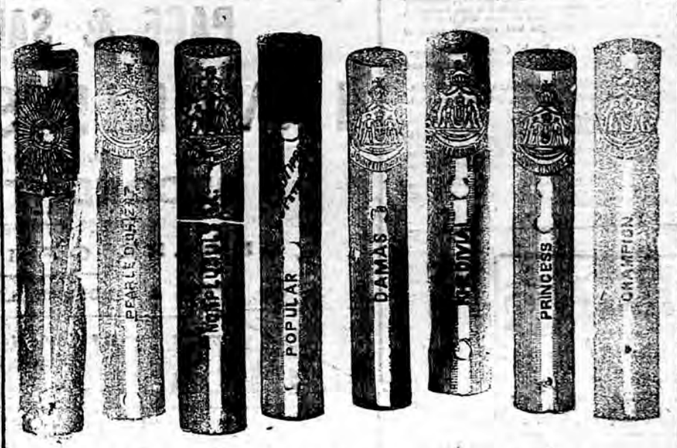

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